

15-00



# Sketches of Augusta,

Sandersville, Sparta, Madison,

Waynesboro, Ga.

—AND—

Aiken, S. C.



BY MRS. L. D. WHITSON,

OF ATLANTA, GA.





*George Washington Flowers  
Memorial Collection*

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

ESTABLISHED BY THE  
FAMILY OF  
COLONEL FLOWERS

Pamphlet Collection  
Duke University Library



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, AUGUSTA, GA.



# SKETCHES OF AUGUSTA, GA.

//

SANDERSVILLE, SPARTA, MADISON, WAYNESBORO,

AND

AIKEN, S. C.

---

BY MRS. L. D. WHITSON,

OF ATLANTA, GA.



DEDICATION.

---

To the People of Augusta, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN THE SOUTH, with the earnest wish that the City may continue to grow in COMMERCIAL importance for the next twenty years, as it has in the past ten, I dedicate these unworthy sketches.

Respectfully,

THE AUTHOR.

## SKETCHES OF AUGUSTA, GA.

**T**HERE lingers around the beautiful city of Augusta, a touch of *antiquity*. There is a kind of *ante-bellum* glory shining on these old aristocratic homes, which will shine forever—very suggestive of the luxury and ease in which the old-time Southerner lived, taking but little thought—"wherewithal ye shall be clothed and fed."

There were no sleepless nights of real agony *then*; no gaunt visions of poverty stared one in the face. The shock came—and then, real Southern manhood asserted itself. Let the history of the past fifteen years tell *that* story.

I cannot help but think, as I stroll leisurely down Greene street, what if the old houses could *talk*—*what* if these old trees, that have stood like sentinels at their post for so many long years—what if they had *voices* and could tell what they have seen—what tales they would tell of young lovers plighting their troth under the soft Southern starlit skies, drinking as only hot blooded, impetuous youth *can* drink, of every cup of bliss, over which the young imagination loves to linger in its passionate visions of delight.

The soft rose-hues of the day are fast dying out there, and the city of Augusta will soon be lost amidst a pile of sombre, picturesque shadows. I wish I could paint this lovely Southern city as it deserves. I wish my pen were equal to the task of describing its graceful, charming, fascinating people—the people of Augusta, whose lofty prestige and chivalrous deeds entitle them to be classed a race of heroes. I wish that my pen could but ever so faintly portray the music of the waters that tune the wheels of Augusta's manifold industries as they come over the falls.

When the roar of the gulf of destruction burst over this startled land, the Star of the South went down in the midnight of defeat. Smiles came but seldom in those days, and on every side was heard the voice of despair. Then it was that Georgia, the Empire State of the South, arose from her stupefaction, and took the lead in the work of rehabilitation.

See now how the waste places have blossomed into beauty. Think of the destitution there must be in the homes of the "lowly," were it not for the hundreds of industrial enterprises around Augusta, Columbus, and other Southern cities.

Think of the poor little children going to sleep in their tattered blankets, while only a faint glow comes from their own hearthstones, as the snow drifts up in the hollows, and the winds sob eerily around the house corners! Think of the mother hushing their cries of hunger with kisses, while her own heart is breaking, for God knows it is a "most bitter lot to be poor when it snows." Think of all this, and bless the gentlemen who organized the manufactories, and have given employment to so many families, and provided them with comfortable quarters.

Augusta, situated on the Savannah river, has a population of about 30,000, including the suburban villages. It is a very old city, having been laid off by authority of the British Government, in the year 1735. Augusta was once the capital of Georgia, and the Legislature used to assemble in the old court house that stood on the bank of the river. The "great fire" which devastated ten or eleven squares of the city, occurred on April 3d, 1829, beginning in the evening, reducing a third of the town to ashes, burning four or five hundred houses, and causing a loss of a million of dollars to the city.

Augusta is an historic city, having been the theatre of a hard fought battle between the British and American

troops in 1780, when Colonel Clark made an unsuccessful attempt to take the post from Colonel Brown, the British commander. A later attack was more successful, resulting in the capture of the entire town and garrison. The Americans constructed an ingenious tower of logs, overlooking the fort, enabling them to command the town, which resulted in its capture. This tower was located at the intersection of Broad and Lincoln streets. (See Guide to Augusta.)

General Washington visited Augusta on the 18th May, 1791, Governor Telfair acting as host on that occasion.

The first bridge across the Savannah river was built by Wade Hampton, and was washed away by the Yazoo fireset, in 1796.

Augusta was incorporated as a city in January, 1798. The first theatre was built in 1798. Among the *on dits* of the city, is that the elder Booth played here just before its destruction by fire, in 1823. The famous Joe Jefferson played in the new theatre erected shortly afterwards, when in the early developement of his histrionic talent.

The population of Richmond county approximates fifty thousand at present.

About thirty companies went into the Confederate armies.

In front of the City Hall stands a monument—old and discolored—erected *in memoriam* of the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence—Walton, Gwinnett and Hall. It is in the shape of an obelisk, and is fifty feet in height, costing \$3,000. It was erected in 1851.

Fronting the St. James Methodist Church is a cenotaph, erected by the St. James Sunday School, in memory of those who were once teachers and scholars in the school, and fell in the "Lost Cause." This lovely marble shaft was unveiled in 1874.

The names of the dead Confederates of Richmond county

are inscribed on the shaft, of which there are 292 soldiers, 25 of them being commissioned, and 32 non-commissioned officers. (These facts are gleaned from the Guide to Augusta.)

Why should we not love their memory?—the memories of these old Confederate soldiers, who fought to the end, staggering, falling—defiant to the last—whose feet left blood marks on the abatis through which they went at the enemy. I wish we could erect monuments in every city in the South that would reach to the skies, as high as the moon and stars. As I write I see from my window, sharply defined against a gray March sky, the Confederate Monument, in memory of the dead of Richmond county, who fell in the Southern army. This monument is sublime in conception, and is seventy-two feet high. On the summit stands a Confederate private with his canteen and musket, while twenty feet from the base are the statues of Lee, Jackson, Cobb, and General William Henry Walker.

This imposing monument was designed in Philadelphia, and the work executed at Carrara, Italy. There are Confederate emblems in *bas relief* in the second section. The cost of the monument was something over \$17,000, and was erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta.

It was my good fortune to have been present at the unveiling of Stonewall Jackson's statue, at Richmond, Virginia, on the 26th day of October, 1875. Through the courtesy of that distinguished gentleman, Dr. J. William Jones, I had the first seat at the window of the Hall of Delegates, in the capitol, there being only five other ladies allowed in the room. There were thirty thousand strangers in Richmond on that occasion. The military had come from every part of the United States. The decorations of the city were magnificent. Looking from the capitol window, one saw a vast sea of human heads. Free from the dust and

heat, and discomforts of the surging, seething crowd below, struggling to "see," I was "happy," and felt myself favored beyond mortals. And, still the crowd came, and clamored for places. I looked down upon a vast sea of upturned, anxious, eager faces. In front of the speaker's stand, Dr. Hoge, was a vacant space, enclosed by ropes. Everybody asked who it was for. Nobody knew. Just before the speaking began, the old battered remnant of the "Stonewall Brigade" solemnly filed in, one by one, and took their places in front of the veiled statue of their dead commander. They led in half dozen old, battered, worn-out horses, literally seamed with scars. What was left of the old brigade wore the "Stonewall" badge. I held my breath as I looked at the men. These are the men that followed the ringing voice of Jackson at Cross Keys, at Port Republic, and down the Shenandoah Valley! These are the men that were with him as he swooped down like an eagle on the startled enemy at Chancellorsville. *This* was what was left of the "Stonewall Brigade."

When the canvass was torn away, the bronze image of Jackson stood before them with his cap in his hand. That vast multitude was silent for a moment—as silent as the grave. Then such cheers arose as I never expect to hear again. Hundreds of military companies had gathered together from every part of the Union. They kept up a continuous firing for an hour, while the cannon roared and shook to its very foundations Richmond, the *Holy, Holy* city, for which a hecatomb of national troops had been sacrificed to open its gates.

When the Teuton fist struck France, the *invincible*, as she reeled onward toward her ruin, like a Bacchus, crowned and drunken, the infuriated soldiery tore down the column of the *Vendome*, in their insane hatred of the dead Napoleon, but to their credit be it said, when Grant's army entered Richmond, no sacrilegious hands defaced the monu-

ments in Capitol Square, for which the true heart of every Virginian thanks them.

---

The city of Augusta is one of the largest and most important cotton ports in the South. The annual cotton receipts of Augusta amount to 200,000 bales, bringing many millions of dollars into the city, through the spacious and numerous warehouses.

All strangers are charmed with the beauty of the city, and speak of it afterwards with the most rapturous terms of admiration. Greene street is very beautiful with its four rows of shade trees, affording a most delightful coolness in warm weather, as well as a most charming promenade. Broad, the principal business street, is a handsome, well lighted thoroughfare, a mile in length. There is no *sham* about Augusta. Everything is solid, solid capital, solid people, proud, dignified and independent, of course. The city is two miles and a half in length, and a mile and a half in width, and the streets are well kept, and handsome. Augusta is especially noted for its beautiful ladies. The elegance, the polish, and the gallantry of the gentlemen is too well known abroad to need any comment, as well as their ambition, which leads them to sit in high places and wear the "purple and fine linen."

#### THE AUGUSTA FACTORY.

The Augusta Factory stands an everlasting monument to the men who first projected it. Its long and unbroken prosperity has made it famous all over the world. It is a living example of the capabilities of the South, being the first one ever erected in this section of Georgia. The Augusta Factory was established in 1847, and has been under its present management since 1858. The success of this factory stands a landmark, cheering those disposed to faint by the way-side. Up to the time it fell into the hands

of its present owners, it had but indifferent success. In 1858 the Augusta Factory was purchased by a company of thirteen men, with Mr. William E. Jackson chosen as President. It was bought for \$140,000, to be paid in ten years, by instalments. The purchasers added \$60,000 cash, which was spent in improvements. The \$140,000 purchase money was paid from the earnings of the mill. In 1865, the President issued three shares for one, making the stock \$600,000 instead of \$200,000. From the 15th July, 1865, to July 18th, 1880, inclusive, the dividends actually paid to the stockholders aggregated \$1,407,000, or 234½ per cent. on the stock of \$600,000, in sixteen years.

From the earnings, the mill has been enlarged, additional machinery purchased, and a great many handsome and comfortable brick tenements added to the property, so that now the factory, with its real estate, is valued at \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$318,198 29 standing on the credit side of profit and loss. (See C. & C. Trade Issue, Sept., 1881.)

The unselfish and noble liberality which Messrs. Cugin, Jackson, and the directors have subscribed to the *new* mills already erected, and in course of construction, show that they have confidence, in their own enterprise, and great faith in the future prosperity of the city of Augusta.

The last report, June 30, 1881, showed the following :

Balance Profit and Loss Account, June 12, 1880.....	\$318,198 29
Gross earnings to June 11, 1881.....	138,442 18
Old machinery sold.....	3,360 00
Total, .....	\$460,000 47

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO PROFIT AND LOSS.

Repairs account.....	\$6,385 51
Taxes and water rent.....	17,480 21
Interest .....	10,724 21
Expenses .....	8,994 46
Insurance.....	5,228 87
New machinery.....	26,340 24
Dividends Nos. 84, 85, 86, and 87.....	54 000 00

\$129,153 84

Balance Cr. Profit and Loss Account, June 11, 1881.....	330,846 63
---	------------

The remaining bonds \$8,000, due November 1, 1880, were paid on presentation. Mr. Jackson also purchased \$1,500 of those maturing November 1, 1881, and \$500 of those maturing in 1882, making a reduction of the bonded debt for the year \$10,000, and having now \$143,000 outstanding. The sinking fund to be used for the redemption of the Augusta Factory bonds, as they mature, has on hand \$3,000 city of Augusta seven per cent. bonds.

The productions of the Augusta mills is 15,500,000 yards per year, consisting of shirtings, sheetings, drillings, etc. Number of spindles, 25,200; looms, 788; operatives, 700, being all white, and natives. Mr. Cugin declares he has the best class of operatives he has ever had under him.

The average dividends since the war has been fourteen per cent., paid quarterly.

There has never been an hour lost from derangement of machinery since Mr. Cugin has had charge of the mill. They stop work on Christmas day and for May day pic-nics.

Mr. Francis Cugin, Superintendent, has lived all his life among mills, having a thorough and most complete knowledge of everything, to the minutest detail, connected with cotton mills. He is one of the pleasantest—most delightfully congenial, as well as intelligent gentlemen we have ever had the pleasure of knowing, and it was a *real* pleasure to meet him. Mr. Cugin has been Superintendent of the Augusta mill since 1858, and has accumulated a very handsome fortune in Augusta, having considerable stock in the Enterprise Factory, also owning a third interest in the CHRONICLE office, besides a great deal of real estate. Mr. Cugin is a native of Nashua, New Hampshire. When only fifteen years of age he was employed in the Jackson Corporation, Indian Head, Nashua; was also in the Chicopee Mills fifteen years, and is thoroughly posted; has a most accurate, thorough and practical knowledge of everything connected with cotton mills. It was a fortunate thing for

Augusta when he accepted the management of the Augusta Factory, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. William E. Jackson, President of the company, is an old and honored citizen of Augusta, and one of the pillars of the city.

#### THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was organized in 1877, George T. Jackson being elected President, and Otis G. Lynch, Superintendent. It began with 7,700 spindles and 152 looms. In 1878, it doubled to 14,000 spindles and 264 looms. In 1881, it doubled again to 28,000 spindles and 642 looms. At such startling rates as these, there is no telling to what mammoth proportions it may finally reach.

On the 23d February, 1881, there was declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the earnings of the mill, after which it was unanimously decided to increase the number of spindles and looms, and to build a mammoth extension.

The capital of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company is \$500,000, and the almost unprecedented success which has attended it from its very commencement makes the Enterprise a formidable rival. The prospective capacity is 35,000 spindles, and 900 looms.

The future of the city of Augusta is radiant with promise. It is bound, in all reason, to be *the* manufacturing city of the South. There is no reason why Augusta should not have a 100,000 population in twenty years. It is perfectly wonderful how many new enterprises are springing into existence every day. Every new enterprise adds to her national importance, and increases the taxable property of the city. The Sibley Mills have called in \$1,000,000 and the John P. King Manufacturing Company \$200,000. Richmond county will have an increase of taxable property this year amounting to over a million of dollars. Think of it,

Augusta people! *Where* is your prosperity likely to end? You are disposed to laugh at Atlanta for sounding its praise abroad. To-day, Atlanta is the best advertised city in the Union, of its size. See what it has done in *sixteen* years, with no natural advantages whatever, except it being the gate way of the South, and its exceptionally desirable climate, having an altitude of 1,150 feet.

The city of Augusta—her cotton factories—her railroads, and her progress, *ought* to be published in every city in the United States. Why, Augusta is the prettiest city in the world. There is everything here to make it a paradise on earth. You are in the midst of the finest cotton growing country in the world; you have all the water you want to turn a million of spindles. You are a solid people, solid capital, with everything to make you prosperous and happy. You are on the high road to wealth, and fame and importance abroad.

*Georgia* is far ahead of any Southern State in *finances*, in *enterprise* and *energy*, and commands more respect in the commercial circles of the East than any Southern State. The Readjusters have ruined Virginia. The political situation of Tennessee is most deplorable, although the soil of Tennessee is far richer and more productive than the soil of Georgia. Such a thing as chemical fertilizers is unheard of in Tennessee.

The following comprises a list of the officers of the Enterprise Factory: George T. Jackson, President; N. W. Armstrong, Secretary; Otis G. Lynch, Superintendent. Directors are Messrs. W. E. Jackson, W. T. Wheelless, George M. Thew, Austin Mullarky, Francis Cugin and James P. Verdery.

The demand for the Enterprise Factory goods has increased steadily from the beginning. Northern firms buy largely. There is also a large foreign demand for the goods. The management of the mill has been conducted

with consummate skill and ability from its first organization. The factory is an exceedingly handsome building, the architect displaying great skill and taste. There is a pretty tower in the centre of the building, 100 feet high. The doors of the factory are hung so as to be opened by pushing it from either side, rendering escape easy in case of fire. The boiler room is fire proof. It is heated at the north east corner of the building and has a chimney 96 feet in height. The people of Augusta are very proud of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company.

#### THE GEORGIA CHEMICAL WORKS.

OFFICERS: President, Alfred Baker; Treasurer and Business Manager, M. A. Stovall; Chemist and Superintendent, C. B. F. Lowe. The works are located about a mile from the city, and cover nearly 400,000 square feet of ground. Four railroad tracks enter the yard, employing the company's own locomotives and fire engines. The works are driven by 100 horse power engine; employ 140 hands; 63,000 pounds of brimstone are consumed per week in making sulphuric acid; capacity of the chambers, 200,000 cubic feet. Brimstone is imported directly from Sicily; nitrate of soda from Peru; potash salts from Germany; phosphate rock from Navassa Island, West Indies; bone and ammoniated materials from the North and West.

The phosphate rock in its original condition is unfit for plant food—cannot be assimilated. Mechanical grinding not being sufficient, it must be divided by chemical means. This is done by uniting it with acid, which makes the valuable constituents soluble. Sulphuric acid is made by combining sulphur and oxygen. This combination cannot be made directly. The sulphur has not the power to take from the atmospheric air the oxygen it is ready to give, and an intermediary agent is found in the nitrate of potash, burnt with the sulphur—this substance yielding first its

own oxygen to the greedy sulphur, which re-supplies itself immediately from the air, only to again yield it up to the sulphur. The making of the guanos is conducted with the utmost care and exactness, every ingredient being most carefully weighed and analyzed before being used, and the *finished product* again subjected to analysis. There are three substances which make guanos valuable, namely: ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash.

The wheel that drives all the machinery weighs 15,000 pounds. There are five chambers 155 feet by 32 wide, and 22 feet in height.

The works were established in 1876, and have been a most fruitful source of revenue, with still greater promise for the future. The Georgia Chemical Works was an experiment for the South, but has proved a great success. It is both curious and interesting to those who have that turn of mind, to go through the entire establishment and see the manifold ingredients which combine to make phosphates. There are rooms full of dried blood, costing \$60 per ton, rich in fertilizing properties, from the immense slaughter pens of the West; great piles of dried fish and bones, from every quarter of the globe, lava from Vesuvius, something from everywhere to enrich the guanos made by the company.

The great trouble in applying the fertilizers is, that the farmers are not *educated* up to that point where they know and understand what particular phosphate is needed for certain kinds of soil. Consequently, through their own wilful ignorance, they often buy what they do not need—and, of course, throw away that much money. Mr. Lowe, the accomplished chemist and superintendent, earnestly requests that each planter bring to him a specimen of the soil, that he may analyze it, and be able to inform him what especial phosphate he needs, each one being especially adapted to certain classes of soils. The increase in yield

in crops upon which these fertilizers are used, over unmanured lands, is said to be *threefold*.

The company have a paid up capital of over \$200,000. They have extended their local agencies over all the railroads in Georgia, and are introducing them in all the Southern States. It is most interesting to witness the immense mills in operation which crush the powerful rock to a powder, almost as fine as flour, for the purpose of composting. The company only manufacture one ton at a time, which is personally inspected by Mr. Lowe, no dirt or foreign substance allowed in these compounds, the base of the fertilizer being dissolved bone phosphate in every instance.

The immense leaden chambers through which such large quantities of sulphuric acid are generated and condensed, reminds one of Dante's Inferno—conveying a solemn warning to “flee from the wrath to come.”

#### THE SUMMERVILLE MILLS.

The site of these mills is one of the most beautiful in Augusta. The view from the mill down the canal and river is magnificent. Mr. G. P. Curry, President and owner, bought these mills three years ago. They have been in full operation ever since, and have turned out thousands of yards of beautifully finished goods, making a specialty of checks and plaids; in fact, manufacturing those alone. These goods are sold throughout the United States, and are much in demand. Their largest trade is in St. Louis and Memphis, notwithstanding they ship largely to New York and Boston, also to Salt Lake city. The Summerville Mills have 1000 spindles, 150 looms, and 175 operatives. C. W. Holbrook, a Northern gentleman, is Superintendent. He put up all the machinery of the Summerville Mills. These mills have a fall of 32 feet of water. The wheel that runs the machinery is only 27

inches in diameter, being, of course, very small. These mills consume five bales of cotton per day. It is quite interesting to watch the fleecy staple pass through its manifold operations previous to becoming cloth. The demand for the Summerville "check" is very great, while they have always given satisfaction. There is a dyeing establishment connected with the mill, everything being complete pertaining to it.

Mr. Curry is also President of the Exchange Bank, No. 633 Broad street. He is a plain, practical, eminently sensible gentleman, having a great contempt for *drones* of every description.

Mr. Curry is a cousin of Dr. Curry of Richmond. He had the rank of captain in the late war, and has been in the brokerage business since then, his only son, George P. Curry being associated with him.

#### BONDURANT, JOPLING & Co.

Situated upon the south-eastern border of Augusta, is the most famous and extensive brick yard in the South. The firm is composed of Messrs. J. P. Bondurant, W. B. Jopling, of Augusta, and Mr. William B. Lowe, of Atlanta. Their establishment covers seventy acres of ground, and they employ 250 hands. Their manufactory is known as the old DeLaigle Brick Yard, established a hundred years ago. Seven-eighths of all the brick ever made in Augusta was furnished from these yards. Moore & Marsh's wholesale house, Atlanta, costing \$150,000, is built of brick made here. The firm does a business of 15,000,000 brick annually, and will make this year 20,000,000, amounting to \$150,000. They make both the pressed and common brick, burn 500,000 brick at a time, and yearly consume \$20,000 worth of wood in the burning of these brick. They are using now a new process, which shortens the time of burning two and a half days, and the "Ashbury

Patent," which economises fuel to the extent of one-third of the usual supply. The firm consume about four acres of clay yearly, reaching to a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet. They work in the yards 100 convicts, leased from the State penitentiary. There is in the minds of many people a great prejudice against convict labor. These unfortunates who wear the badge of their servitude seem quite happy and contented, although one occasionally takes *French leave*, usually to be brought back, and some body else made "happy" by a reward of \$25 or \$50. It is just to say, these convicts are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and that they are quite as respectful and polite as the other laborers. The present firm have conducted the business for the past ten years, increasing their annual production fully one-third for the past five years.

Their works are bounded on the west by the Central Railroad, east by the Georgia Chemical Works, South Boundary street and Port Royal & Augusta Railway Co.'s track. They work their steam revolving brick makers, feeding them with finely prepared clay, obtained from their own lands. The brick are turned out at the rate of sixty per minute, after which they are piled up upon smooth platforms to dry. Three or four days after, they are arranged in layers within great kilns, fired from beneath and allowed to burn for seven days, and then cooled down, and then they are ready to fill the thousands of orders from everywhere in the South, piled on their office desk.

The handsome "Brown Block," belonging to Senator Joseph E. Brown, opposite the Passenger depot, in Atlanta, was built of brick furnished from the Augusta works, and the new City Hall in Atlanta is being built of brick from Augusta. The Augusta Brick Works furnish brick as far north as Wilmington, N. C., and are becoming formidable rivals of Northern and Eastern markets.

Captain Bondurant is a Virginian, and an exceedingly courteous and affable gentleman, and as kind hearted a man as one would wish to see. He takes great pleasure in showing visitors through his works, and explaining the *modus operandi*, and if one *fails* in presenting his works in a lucid way, he must attribute it to an error of the head, and not a want of intending to please. We *do* wish Captain Bondurant personally all the success that ever falls to mortals, and his firm, too. But when our mind is filled with *High Protective Tariff, Judiciary Committees, Liberalism and Communism, Æsthetics, etc.*, one cannot remember everything one hears.

William B. Lowe, of the firm, is a popular and well known Atlanta gentleman.

#### THOMPSON & HEINDEL.

This extensive manufactory of doors, sash, blinds, etc., (see business card among advertisements) was located here in 1868. Beginning with almost nothing, the firm now do a business amounting to \$125,000 a year. They employ about 200 hands, and ship goods to all the Southern States, and have also a large foreign demand.

Their large and handsome warerooms are located at No. 310 Jackson street, being dealers in paints, oils, brushes, white lead, zinc, window glass, and builders' hardware, doing a popular and profitable business.

In Emanuel county, Messrs. Thompson & Heindel own eleven miles of railroad, for their own personal use, for transporting the lumber from the two saw mills owned by themselves, to the Central Railroad. The saw mills in Emanuel county are under the superintendence of Mr. George S. Heindel, a popular and well known gentleman of Augusta. The firm of Thompson & Heindel have practically demonstrated to the world that nothing "succeeds like success," and if ever a firm deserved to succeed, it

surely is this one. Prompt to fill orders, men of strict integrity and honor, polite and affable to customers, devoting themselves closely to their business, early and late—they deserve to succeed. Mr. Jesse Thompson is a native of Camden, South Carolina. He came to Augusta in 1852, and was for a long time employed in the Augusta Factory, about ten years. Mr. Thompson was in the Confederate service from January 8, 1861, to the close of the war, in the 1st South Carolina Regiment, Captain John Milledge's company, and was a gallant soldier. It may sound stereotyped, and like affectation, but let a man have ever worn the "gray," and it will always be an earnest appeal to every true hearted Southerner, for sympathy, and love and respect.

#### THE SIBLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The most magnificent mill building in the world is located at Augusta, under the above heading. It is considered by accomplished Northern heads of cotton mills to be the completest in interior details and appliances of any on the globe. In every respect the Sibley Manufacturing Company is considered to represent the most advanced commercial movement ever taken in the South, up to the present.

A large and enthusiastic crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the 22d February to witness the water turned on the mills, and the machinery put in motion. The Sibley building represents a length of 532 feet, a width of 76 feet, and a height of four stories, each fifteen feet high. The company was organized May, 1880, began building October, 1880, and finished January, 1882; have at present 19,200 spindles, and run over 600 looms. When complete will have 37,600 spindles and 1,000 looms, and will give employment to 1,000 hands.

## THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

is the second oldest road in the South—the South Carolina Road, from Augusta to Charleston being the oldest. The Georgia Road was chartered in 1831, and began operations in 1835, nearly fifty years ago. The officers of the Georgia Road are now operating 307 miles of road under their immediate management. The Georgia Road is a part and connecting with the Wadley syndicate, embracing the Central Road of Georgia, the South Western, the Macon & Western Road, the Western Road of Alabama, the Montgomery & Eufaula Road, the Port Royal & Augusta Railway and the Atlanta & West Point. It is also closely allied with the Western & Atlantic Road of Georgia, and the Louisville & Nashville system. These lines form one of the grandest combinations in the United States. Last April the Georgia Road was leased for ninety-nine years, to Mr. Wadley and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the annual rental of \$600,000. The stockholders warmly applauded the action of the directors.

The distance from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles. The road bed is level, and the track in excellent order. The equipment of the Georgia Road is first class in every respect, the accommodations all that could be desired.

The Georgia Road officials, from the President down to the Way Freight Conductors are the politest and most accommodating gentlemen in the United States. I know whereof I speak, for I have run up to Atlanta from Stone Mountain on the 10 o'clock morning freights, the distance being sixteen miles—dozens of times. There are comfortable cabs provided on the Way Freight for passengers, and they are generally full, and the conductors are just as clever as the days are long. We are always glad to see the smiling face of Captain Harris and Mr. Blassengame; and we were sorry when poor *Christian* lost his place, for

*running ahead* of time. And, then, Captain Boyd, on the "Covington Accommodation." He is worth his weight in gold. He stops his train about every five minutes, all the way from Atlanta to Stone Mountain, to let somebody off. Last year his friends along the line, that go with him to Atlanta every day, made him up a purse of \$75 00, and presented it to him one morning, for a New Year's gift. He was so *overcome* that "words were inadequate," so he rang his bell and hurried off his train. Captain James Purcell is the oldest conductor in the United States. He has been in the service of the Georgia Railroad thirty-two years. Captain Walsh, twenty-nine; Captain Brannon, twenty-five; Captain Davis, twenty-six.

The total earnings of the Georgia Railroad for the year ending April 1 were, from passengers and mail, \$337,213 67, and from freights and express, \$1,032,750 75, making a total of \$1,369,964 42. The net earnings of the Georgia Road amount to \$414,521 91. The movement of cotton last year, and fertilizers, etc., was largely in excess of any previous year in the history of the road.

Harry Hill, a handsome, aristocratic young conductor on the Georgia Road, made himself quite famous last summer for putting off his train a Pittsburg commercial traveler who refused to put his coat on in the ladies' car, after having *three* times been politely requested to do so. The officials of the Georgia Road warmly sustained Mr. Hill in his action, and for his firmness. Doubtless, this most astute and far-seeing gentleman saw in the future "heavy damages" resulting therefrom, but the "*ways of men and mice gang aft a-glee*." The Pittsburg man sued the Georgia Road for \$10,000. The jury stood *nine* for giving him nothing, and were *three* in favor of giving him one or two hundred dollars, which resulted in a *mistrial*, and is looked on as a great victory for the road. Conductors *should* have the same right to demand of their passengers,

conformity to certain rules of etiquette as the proprietor of a hotel has to require that his guests conform to the rules and regulations of the hotel. At any rate, Mr. Hill has made himself quite famous by the early development of his *executive ability*, and decision of character. If *he* does not make his mark later in life, we confess to being no prophet.

Major John W. Green, General Manager of the Georgia Road, is considered one of the most accomplished Railroad men in the South, having been extensively connected with various roads at different times. He is a native of McIntosh county, Georgia, and a civil engineer by profession. There was not a braver or more gallant officer in the Confederate army than Major John W. Green. His war record was splendid.

Colonel Dorsey, General Passenger Agent, is a Baltimorean, and a prominent and popular official who has been connected with the road a number of years.

Mr. Carlton Hillyer, son of Judge Junius Hillyer, of Decatur, and brother of Judge George Hillyer, has been Auditor of the Georgia Railroad since 1869.

#### THE GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK

is the oldest and most reliable bank in the South. It was chartered in 1835 in an amendment to the charter of the Georgia Railroad. It is the only bank that was in existence before the war. It was originally chartered for thirty years.

After the war banking privileges were renewed for thirty years, dating from 1870. The Georgia Railroad Bank has no capital, but operates on *deposits*. Their average dividends are ten per cent., paid every three months.

Mr. John P. King was President of the Georgia Railroad and Bank for thirty-six years; Mr. King was a U. S.

Senator in 1834. Gen. E. P. Alexander succeeded Mr. King as President of the road and bank, who was in turn succeeded two years ago by Mr. Charles Phinizy, a member of an old wealthy and aristocratic Augusta family. Mr. Phinizy graduated at the State University in 1853; was in the Confederate service as Adjutant-General with the command of Gen. Alfred B. Cumming.

Mr. Phinizy is a high toned gentleman in the old *Southern* acceptance of the term, which means a good deal in this day of usurpers and shoddyism. He has the frankest, pleasantest manners I ever saw.

#### THE AUGUSTA CANAL.

The work of constructing the Augusta Canal was commenced in 1845 and completed in 1847. The dimensions were forty feet surface with twenty feet bottom, and five feet deep, affording a total mechanical effect of six hundred horse power. The increased growth of the city demanded a larger supply of water, so the canal was increased to seven feet depth of rate, which was still found inadequate to supply the demand. In the spring of 1871, Hon. Charles Estes, Mayor, asked for authority to have a survey of the enlargement and an estimate of the cost of the work made. The authority was granted, and the question of enlargement submitted to and adopted by the people.

The work was begun in March, 1872, and completed in July, 1875, at a cost of \$972,883 15, the engineer in charge being Mr. Holley, and the enlargement made under the supervision of Mr. Estes.

The present dimensions of the canal are as follows: length of main canal or first level, seven miles, (trade issue,) and including second and third levels, nine miles. Minimum water-way 150 feet at surface, 106 feet at bottom, and 11 feet deep, making an area of cross section of

1,408 square feet. The bulk-head, locks, dam and other structures are composed of stone masonry formed of granite rock, laid up in hydraulic cement mortar, and substantially built. The area of the openings for the supply of the canal amounts to 1,463 square feet, and the entire waters of the Savannah made available for maintaining the supply. There are 275 acres of reservoir exclusive of the canal proper, and the pond above the bulk-head and dam. There is a bottom grade of descent on the main canal of one hundredth of a foot in 100 feet, giving a theoretical mean velocity of two and seventy-four one hundredth feet per second, or a mechanical effect under the minimum fall between the first and third levels, or between the first level and the Savannah river, below Rae's creek, of upwards of 14,000 horse powers, theoretically, not including available supply from the surface of the reservoir.

The canal gives employment to thousands of people on account of the numerous large factories erected along its levels. The canal is owned by the city of Augusta, and is under control of the Council, and more immediately of the Canal Committee of that body.

#### THE AUGUSTA & KNOXVILLE RAILROAD.

President, Eugene F. Verdery; Superintendent and Chief Engineer, A. J. Twiggs. Georgia Board of Directors—Robert H. May, Wm. C. Sibley, W. B. Young, C. Z. McCord, General M. A. Stovall, John W. Clark, J. V. H. Allen, Charles Estes, Henry Franklin.

The Augusta and Knoxville Railroad is being rapidly pushed to its completion. Cars will be running through to Greenwood, South Carolina, by the first of May, the track being nearly finished at present to within a few miles of that city. This road was first projected a little more than three years ago. When the subscription books were opened, the citizens of Augusta made generous re-

sponse to the extent of their ability, with the earnest desire that the trade that was obliged to pour into Augusta would add increased wealth to the city. The original subscription of \$40,000 was made. (From the Trade Issue of September, 1881.) "It is a fact unparalleled in the history of most roads, that when only one and one-half miles had been ironed, \$250,000 of the bonds that had been issued were placed at a rate perfectly satisfactory, and whilst only fourteen miles remained to be graded, the remainder of the bonds, \$380,000 were disposed of. Thus the whole issue of the company's first mortgage bonds was placed at 90 @ 95."

An iron bridge over the Savannah River has been pronounced by authentic judges to be one of the handsomest and most substantial structures of the kind in the South. Mr. Eugene Verdery is also President of the Greenwood, Laurens & Spartanburg Railroad, which will connect Knoxville with Spartanburg, giving them a line of 140 miles in length, and traveling over the richest and most productive agricultural counties in South Carolina. Work has already been commenced on the road, and a large force of hands are at work now, grading the road at Laurens Court House. The road completed to Spartanburg will connect with Knoxville on the Spartanburg & Ashville Branch, thus bringing Augusta in connection with the same.

The Knoxville Road opens up for the fast growing city of Augusta a splendid trade, through a beautiful country, which formerly went to enrich Charleston. The liberality of Spartanburg and Laurens counties, each subscribing \$75,000 for the construction of a road from Greenwood to Spartanburg, provides the Augusta & Knoxville road with an extension that places them in easy communication with the North Carolina Midland, in course of construction, and a part of the famous Baltimore & Ohio connection.

Mr. Verdery, the President, has proved himself entirely

worthy of the confidence reposed in him by being elected President of a road that has such a strong Board of Directors, all wealthy, high toned, and solid citizens of this famous city. He has worked indefatigably in the interest of the road, and is destined himself to become a power in Railroad circles. A gentleman of wealth and culture, and a distinguished lawyer at the Augusta Bar, with ten years practice, he is amply able to discharge the duties, and fill the position he is elected to.

GEORGE O. ROBINSON'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 831 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA—THE MUSIC HOUSE OF THE SOUTH—INITIAL ADVERTISING.

Within the length of this sunny land, no music house is so well known as Geo. O. Robinson's, brought about by this unique and novel system of advertising as well as by the durability and excellence of their instruments.

Mr. Robinson introduced his first motto, "L. P. Q. S.," which attracted so much attention in 1874. This of course attracted much attention and excited a good deal of comment to know what it meant. The solution was arrived at—"Low Prices, Quick Sales." Then appeared another puzzle: "T. M. H. O. T. S.," which reads "The Music House of the South." In 1876 came out another one: "E. I. O. M.," Excelsior is our Motto. The last—"G. H. U.," is Mr. Robinson's private motto, and has been for over two years. Mr. Robinson is the first and largest *initial* advertiser in the South. He has been inundated with hundreds of letters from "*Thomas, Richard and Henry*," to know what those Egyptian hieroglyphics meant, which still gave to his house the *notoriety* he was seeking for. On one occasion Mr. Robinson offered a premium of an organ to the one who could solve one of these mottoes; one young lady sent him *twenty-seven* solutions, and wrote to "*send the organ.*" She only missed it by one

letter in one of the answers, and she did *not* get the organ, of course.

Mr. Robinson has shipped organs and pianos as far out West as 1,100 miles, which is remarkable for a Southern house and decided proof of the excellence of his instruments. The instruments he sells are the finest manufactured in the United States. For important improvements, and beautiful combinations, with choice selections from twelve of the most celebrated makers, he cannot be excelled by any one.

His large cash contracts enable him to save twenty or thirty per cent. to every purchaser. Everything pertaining to a first-class house is to be found at Robinson's. Remember, 831 Broad street.

#### CITY FINANCES.

One remarkable fact in connection with the city of Augusta, it has never repudiated any of its indebtedness, but has always paid dollar for dollar, and presents a *clean* financial record.

The report of the Committee on Finance for the fiscal year ending January 1, 1881, showed that the amounts realized from taxation was \$163,598 74, of which \$93,562 44 was from real estate, and \$60,846 30 from personal property; the rest from various other sources.

The Constitution of Georgia provides that the debt to be incurred by any municipal corporation—after the adoption of said Constitution shall never exceed seven per cent. of the assessed value of all the taxable property therein, and no municipal corporation shall incur any new debt, except for a temporary loan to supply canal deficiencies of revenue, to exceed one-fifth per centum of the value of taxable property therein without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters thereof at an election for that purpose.

The bonded debt of Augusta is \$2,082,250, and the assets about \$2,000,000. The canal is a valuable property, besides which the water works pays seven per cent. interest on \$200,000, which will increase as the city grows larger. The toll bridge pays seven per cent. on \$100,000 from expense of repairing and maintenance. In addition to which, Augusta has \$50,000 in the Augusta & Knoxville Railroad, for which it has been offered a premium.

A Sinking Fund Commission was created by the City Council in 1877, for the purpose of retiring the city bonded debt, and the city now holds \$161,750 of bonds. One-fourth of one per cent. of the tax annually assessed is handed over to the Commissioners to be used in the purchase of city bonds. These bonds are registered when purchased in the name of the Commissioners, and can never be again put into circulation. The interest is annually collected and added to the Sinking Fund tax for the purchase of new bonds, so that the amount at the disposal of the commission to be used in such purchase increases rapidly, at the same time increasing the resources of the commission and decreasing the city's debt in rapid ratio.

#### HON. ROBERT H. MAY, MAYOR.

It is always interesting to look into the recesses of a remarkable man's character, especially in an epoch filled with notabilities. Cool, clear headed, practical and far-seeing, the Mayor of Augusta is made of the stuff which lays down laws, controls cabinets, moulds parties and directs events. Mr. May has achieved his success in life by the sheer force of his character, by the vigor and intensity of his nature, and with the intellect which Heaven gave him. Long years ago, when a boy, Mr. May promised himself that he would one day rise from his low estate, and make himself a power in the world, in commercial circles and otherwise. Mr. May was elected Mayor of Augusta in April, 1861, and

served until 1865, when the days of the Confederacy were numbered, and every pulse of the South throbbed with agony at the thought. Resolute and brave, he did not falter in his administration of the city affairs. His firmness and decision had much to do with the averting the destruction of property in the city during the riot in April, 1865. When the National troops took possession of Augusta, her Mayor stood bravely up for the rights of the people. In 1877, Mr. May was elected one of the delegates from Richmond county to the State Constitutional Convention, where many of his suggestions were adopted, and to-day form part of the Constitution of Georgia.

In December, 1879, Mr. May was enthusiastically elected (the writer was in the city at the time) Mayor again, for a term of three years. He has made many beautiful improvements in the city, and has strong faith in the future greatness of his beautiful old home—Augusta !

#### AUGUSTA ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Fronting the Georgia Railroad, between Harper and Boundary streets, near the western boundary of the city, stands the Augusta Orphan Asylum. The grounds surrounding the handsome five story brick structure are beautiful beyond description, and filled with the rarest and most lovely flowers, glowing in gorgeous *parterres*, with handsome ornamental shrubbery intervening throughout the entire spacious grounds. The entire surroundings were never more beautiful than at the present time, as the flowers give out their fragrance to the first kisses of summer. By an act of the Georgia Legislature, approved in January, 1852, the Asylum was first incorporated, but some time elapsed before the Society, whose original body was composed of Thomas W. Miller, Henry H. Cumming, Edward F. Campbell, John Milledge, Artemus Gould, Lewis D. Ford and John R. Dow, were prepared to assume

the care of orphans. In the meantime, Mr. Thomas W. Miller was earnest in his solicitations of individual subscriptions. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted in 1854, and the first Board of Managers elected. A house was rented in 1855, and four orphans admitted to the privileges of the Asylum, in charge of a Matron. The following December, Mr. Isaac S. Tuttle, a prominent citizen of Augusta, died and left to the Institution, the sum of \$50,000, including his own private residence—previous to which the City Council of Augusta had generously donated the annual income from two hundred shares of Georgia Railroad stock, upon the recommendation of Mr. Miller, who was at that time Mayor of Augusta. The “Tuttle House,” residence of the whole-souled benefactor of the Asylum, was for seventeen years used for the Asylum.

Dr. George M. Newton, a step-son to Mr. Tuttle died in January, 1859, leaving to the Institution the sum of \$200,000. This magnificent and unexpected gift opened up a wide field of usefulness, which is but faintly expressive of the noble generosity for which the citizens of Augusta are famous. The following December an amendment to the charter of the Asylum was obtained from the Legislature, allowing the Board of Managers to receive children from any part of the State, and also those who were not orphans, and prescribing severe penalties for leaving children at the Asylum without the consent of the proper authorities.

At the time of the resignation of the first President, Mr. Gould, April, 1870, who had been a wise and judicious manager, as well as a skillful and accomplished financier, the par value of the capital of the Institution was \$348,071. The war had been the cause of their not building a larger and more comfortable house—and when the time came, when building was accessible, the financial condition of affairs was so far improved that it was determined on build-

ing a handsome, commodious brick structure, which plan was carried out, the architect being Mr. D. B. Woodruff. It was begun in December, 1870, and occupied in 1873.

There are at present ninety-six children in the Institute, provided with everything to make them comfortable and happy, and in charge of a Matron who is nobly devoting her whole time to the care of these unfortunates who are left without a mother's care and love. In a large and handsome chapel are held Sabbath school services every Sabbath afternoon, and during the week two teachers are employed in attending to their literary education. The Augusta Orphan Asylum is an Institution that Augusta points with pride to the stranger, having every right to be proud of it.

Mr. J. C. C. Black, a distinguished member of the Augusta Bar, and one who will, in all likelihood, succeed Mr. Stephens in Congress, has been President of the Orphan Asylum for two years.

#### THE AUGUSTA BAR.

Augusta has one of the best and strongest bars in the State, consisting of about fifty lawyers, conspicuous among whom is H. D. D. Twiggs, who is regarded as the most brilliant lawyer at the Augusta bar, if not the most brilliant in the State. He was born at his maternal grandmother's home in Barnwell county, S. C., the 25th of March, 1839. His father was George W. L. Twiggs, a native of Richmond county, Georgia, and resided in Georgia. His mother was Harriet D. Duncan, of Barnwell county, S. C. His father died in the fifty-second year of his age, in Baker county, Georgia. The mother is still living. Judge Twiggs belongs to a very distinguished family, being a great grand-son of Gen. Twiggs of Revolutionary fame; and also a nephew of Gen. David E. Twiggs, deceased, who delivered over the ordnance of Texas to the Confed-

eracy at the beginning of the rebellion, himself being in the United States army.

At the sacking of New Orleans, the Twiggs' swords, splendid heir looms in the family, given as testimonials of the appreciation and esteem in which the General was held by those who knew him, were captured by the notorious Butler, and are held now by the U. S. Congress as weapons of war. The three are worth \$75,000. One presented by the city of Augusta is of solid gold, set with diamonds. They attract a great deal of notice from the strangers who visit the National Capitol.

Judge Twiggs graduated in July, 1858, at the Georgia Military Institute, and at the Law Department, University of Georgia, in Athens, 1861. Was married to Miss Lucy E. Wilkins, daughter of Col. Joseph Wilkins, of Liberty county, Georgia, at Athens, in 1861; entered the Confederate army as First Lieutenant of Infantry in the First Georgia Regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war, and was twice severely wounded; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Georgia Regiment at the close of the war. Began the practice of law in Augusta, at the urgent solicitation of the bar, in October, 1870; was appointed by Gov. Bullock Judge of the Superior Court of the Middle Circuit, there being no Republican lawyer qualified in the circuit to fill the office. At the request of his warm, personal friend, Gen. Ambrose R. Wright, he was induced to accept the office, at the same time openly, avowedly and *uncompromisingly* maintaining his attitude as a Democrat. After filling the unexpired term for which he was appointed, Judge Twiggs was again appointed by Gov. James M. Smith, the successor of Gov. Bullock. He remained Judge of the Middle Circuit until succeeded by Herschel V. Johnson in 1874, *not* being a candidate when Gov. Johnson was appointed. Since his return from the bench he has followed his profession in Augusta.

As a speaker, Judge Twiggs *has no equal*. He lights his lamps in such gorgeous effulgence that his eloquence sways the multitudes as the winds bend the reeds over the river banks. He is a *prophet*, detaining you in his terrible grasp; he is *Apollo*, touching your trembling ears! What is the explanation of this magical power? With piercing sagacity he has discerned his own intellectual powers, and with his whole soul and mind, and strength has sought to cultivate them. The extraordinary energy of his character, the brilliancy of his genius, and commanding force of his eloquence, *no one* can pretend to deny. Possessing the enthusiasm of the scholar and the sagacity of the worldling, he has sought *self-development* as his principal end. He is as strong, too, as he is erratic; he is as eccentric as he is brilliant, showing never a vestige of submission. His character shows the strangest and most startling inconsistencies; you are confronted at every turn with sharp and sudden contrasts. He dazzles his opponents with the most brilliant rhetoric, and sometimes almost sweeps them off their feet with a perfect flood of irony and sarcasm. Such a character is a fascinating, puzzling study.

Judge Twiggs is a *blonde*, and of splendid physical stature. In repose his features wear a cool, contemptuous, scornful expression, while the very spirit of a tiger dwells beneath. Nature has given this gentleman a *resolute will*, *strong individuality*, an *active intellect*, and an intense thirst for power, and the desire to make himself known and recognised among his fellow-men.

The war record of Judge Twiggs is splendid. Away out toward the distant battle fields of South Carolina, where the Red Cross standard floated high in the summer winds, and 15,000 National troops were pouring a murderous fire of shot and shell upon the devoted heads of the 3,500 gallant Southrons who manned Fort Wagner, this splendid

man was placed *hors de combat*. Having been appointed Inspector-General of the Department of South Carolina, and also inspector of Battery Wagner, subsequent to his relapse from severe wounds received at Sharpsburg, it became his duty to go out upon the parapet and inspect the enemy, who, for twenty-four long hours, had bombarded the Fort with a ferocity never equalled before save by the bombardment of Sebastopol. The dead and the dying rose in sickening, appalling confusion all around, and still the murderous shell screamed above their devoted heads like a voice from hell, sent hither by the very fury of hatred. The Fort had become a smoking volcano. What a dramatic scene! The people of Charleston, that gallant "City by the Sea," had clambered about the steeple of St. Michael's, "waiting and watching," with abated breath, for this Fort was the *key* to Charleston, and as they saw the Southern flag go *down, down, down*, while the very air was hot and thick with smoke, they would say "*at last*, the Fort has surrendered!" The winds would sweep away the dense volume of smoke, and they would discern some powder-begrimed private in the act of replacing the flag on its staff again, and again to be shot away and as often as replaced, amid a thousand whizzing, hissing shells. Suddenly the firing ceased; then it occurred to them in the Fort that the enemy had determined to make an assault, and then came the time that "*tried men's souls*." Then there occurred one of the bravest, most daring acts of the war, which thrills us now with the old-time enthusiasm of the dead Confederacy. Judge Twiggs, to inspire his men with fresh courage, as he saw the enemy bearing down upon him, caught up his sword, sprang up on the parapet, and stood there cheering and waving his sword in the very face of the rapidly advancing enemy, with his magnificent form clothed in the old Confederate gray, grandly outlined in the smoke, a

picture for an artist! He was severely wounded, and carried off in a nearly dying condition. At the close of the war he had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Georgia Regiment; is regarded at the present time the *most gifted and eloquent* speaker in the State of Georgia.

HON. CLAIBORNE SNEAD,

Judge of the Augusta Circuit, is a native of Richmond county, and a graduate of the Universty of Georgia. Was admitted to the Bar in 1857. In 1861, he entered the army as first Lieutenant in Company G, in the old gallant Third Georgia Regiment. No longer now a gay young Confederate officer, full of ardor and romance, but a *patriot*, who lived and fought with Lee, and who tore the battle flag of the old Georgia *Third* from its staff, at Appamottox, all grimed and rent with powder and ball as it was, and wrapped it round his own gallant person and brought it safely back to Georgia.

Judge Snead participated in all the engagements of his Regiment, until a ball cut him down at Malvern Hill. Hardly having recovered from the serious wound, his impetuosity led him into battle with his Regiment, as they moved on Sharpsburg. With the fire of a splendid invincible courage burning in his eyes, he was the first man to enter the enemy's works, in front of the Third Georgia, as the guns thundered over Chancellorsville, and in that magnificent battle of the Gods, at Gettysburg, Judge Snead (now Captain) went with his Regiment inside the stone fence and held it until forced to retreat by overwhelming numbers. It was one great scene of smoke, of dust, of uproar and blood! The heights, the slopes, the fields and rugged crests were wrapped in smoke and fire. The sombre roar ascended and leaped back from the rocks, and rolled away in wild echoes from the hills. Men looked on and watched the advance with fiery eyes. It was a magnifi-

cent spectacle, and sublime, too; but Gettysburg was *lost*, and from it dates the decadence of the Southern arms.

For "valor and skill" during those terrible times, Judge Snead was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Third Georgia Regiment, which was his rank at the close of the war.

His determined gallantry called for special mention from General Ambrose R. Wright, of Augusta, upon whose recommendation, at the War Department, he got his promotion. General Wright wrote as follows, to Colonel Taylor, Chief of General Lee's Staff:

HEADQUARTERS WRIGHT'S BRIGADE, April 15, 1864.

*Colonel W. H. Taylor, A. A. and I. General, Army of Northern Virginia :*

Colonel: I beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Commanding General to the gallant and meritorious conduct of the following officers, etc.

On the 19th of April, 1862, when seven companies of the Third Georgia Regiment were engaging two brigades of the enemy, under General Reno and Colonel Hawkins, at South Mills, N. C., Captain (then Lieutenant) Claiborne Snead, commanding Company G, Third Georgia Regiment, under my orders, led his men through a terrible fire and gained a position on the left, which enabled us to *repulse* the enemy and win the day.

At Malvern Hill, on the 15th July, 1862, Captain Snead (then Lieutenant) commanding Company G, Third Georgia Regiment, acted in the most gallant and heroic manner, in checking a retreat which came near amounting to a panic, on the part of my own and a part of General Armstead's Brigade. On this occasion, Captain Snead exposed himself in the most courageous manner, imparting confidence and firmness to the men, and greatly assisting in restoring order in the troops. In this effort Captain Snead was seriously wounded, and did not rejoin his command until the morning of the battle of Sharpsburg, in which action he bore a conspicuous and gallant part, but

being himself wounded early in the engagement, his conduct did not come under my personal observation.

At Chancellorsville, on Sunday morning, Captain Snead *led* the charge of the Third Georgia Regiment, and was the *first* to enter the enemy's works. His conduct on the occasion inspired the troops and contributed largely to the success of my Brigade.

At Gettysburg he led his company in advance of the Regiment, and was the *first* to gain the Emmetsburg road, and capture the enemy's artillery at that point ; and pressing on, charged the enemy's line posted behind the stone fence, and if we had been strongly supported would have held the position.

Captain Snead is an excellent drill officer, and one of the best disciplinarians in the service. Whether in camp, on the march, or in battle, he is always at his post, and ready to render cheerful obedience to all orders from his superior officers. I therefore earnestly recommend him for promotion to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment, in which a vacancy exists by the recent recommendation of a medical board for the retirement in the invalid corps of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Nisbet, on account of disability from wounds.

A. R. WRIGHT, Brig. General Commanding.

So his promotion was approved and accepted. At the succeeding session of the Senate the appointment was confirmed. Judge Snead met his commission as he returned an exchanged prisoner from Johnson's Island, having been captured at Gettysburg. He had no knowledge of the honor which awaited him, during his long incarceration at Johnson's Island, and it was handed to him the moment his feet touched Southern soil. He was always to the *front* in those last, gloomy, desperate battles of the war, always to the *front* ! His own people at home showed their appreciation of him by calling on him to serve them in public life after the *bitter end* had been reached. He was elected to the House from Richmond county in 1865, when the State government was re-established under

Governor Jenkins. He made himself famous there by introducing a bill to provide for an honored burial of the Confederate dead in Georgia, whose graves dotted every hillside. In his enthusiastic appeal to the Legislature, Judge Snead uttered the following glowing words: "Where on earth's open surface can be found a brighter spectacle of fidelity, of devotion, of patriotic duty, than that of the Confederate soldier, who in many instances, without the chances of promotion or the honors of office, moved onward with a sheet of lightning blazing in his face, keeping only in view the honor of the glorious army to which he was attached, and the liberties of his suffering country. Such fidelity not only deserves your praise, but merits that even of angels, and of God! Though their brave hearts beat no more, though their lips are forever closed; yet there comes up from the rustic graves of those gallant dead, a silent but thrilling appeal for a decent resting place in the bosom of that State they so fondly loved, and for which they so nobly died." The House passed the bill unanimously.

As an instance of his great strength and popularity, Judge Snead, in the election of 1870, LED EVERY NAME ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET in Richmond county several hundred votes.

Upon the creation of the County Court of Richmond, he was appointed Judge, and held the office five years. Taking charge of the county affairs when several thousand dollars in debt, by his wise and just management he paid off the entire debt, built a new poor house, furnished all the roads with sign posts and iron mile posts, and put the County Treasury in a condition to meet all drafts upon it promptly, at the same time reducing the percentage of the county on the State tax from 67½ per cent. to 50 per cent. His judicial record gave entire satisfaction to the

people, and his administration of public affairs was enthusiastically endorsed by the people.

Conscientious and self sacrificing, and *true* always to the interests of the people, wise in his decisions, and an impartial Judge, no one in all this section of Georgia is more loved and honored than Judge Claiborne Snead. He was elected to the Judgeship of the Augusta Circuit in November, 1878, beginning his term of office in January, 1879. Judge Snead has a fine physique, and is an exceedingly handsome man, stately and gracious in his manners, his affability commending him to all who know him.

#### M. P. CARROLL.

A list of the prominent lawyers would be incomplete without the addition of this prince of humorists as well as popular attorneys at the Augusta Bar.

Mr. Carroll was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, March 2, 1842; was educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia; entered the Confederate army, June, 1861, as a private soldier, in the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, Company B. Served in Virginia until January, 1863, when he was ordered to report for staff duty at Port Hudson, to General John Gregg, of Texas; served from December, 1864, to the close of the war on the staff of that much loved and distinguished gentleman, General Ambrose R. Wright, of Augusta.

Mr. Carroll was married to Miss McNatt, of Georgia, in July, 1864, and has, since the surrender, resided in Georgia, making Augusta his home. He associated himself with the Augusta bar in 1871, and has continued to practice law here since that time.

Mr. Carroll's style is bright and sparkling, and a more delightful person than he would be hard to find, as he rambles on touching on everything of interest in his course, gay or grave, lively or severe, as the occasion demands, with a vivacity and grace which seem to rise spon-

taneously from the subject, notwithstanding this vivacity, has always a practical object in view. Mr. Phil. Carroll is regarded at the Augusta bar as a gentleman of considerable ability, and possessing an accurate knowledge of the law. He is also a man of extensive general information, and of wide comprehensive reading, embracing a great variety of subjects and topics. His conversation is in a singular degree pleasing, which arises not less from its high intellectual tone, than from the genial spirit which never abandons him. If he finds it necessary to differ with you, he does so with a graceful compliment, or with such an expression of deference that it seems almost an apology for his dissent. There are, in fact, but few good qualities of the heart he does not possess in an eminent degree. Notwithstanding Mr. Carroll has written some very masterly disquisitions on the principles of law in his briefs, yet his emotions are generally more lively than profound, and his great eloquence only roused into extraordinary vigor, by occasions of peculiar interest, a correct judgment fortifying these powers of discrimination, which in conversation, has been refined into an exquisite taste.

Mr. Carroll is something *higher* and *better* than a man of mere wit and humor. He is a man of clear thought, and of considerable knowledge, and of most pure and strong feelings, of a highly emotional nature, armed with the purest sensibilities and convictions, having always a native sympathy with what is elevated and noble, being endowed at the same time with great powers of perception and acquisition.

It may be said, as a general estimate of his character, abilities, and aim in life, that his whole career, his connection with the Augusta Bar, has been equally distinguished by *high moral* purpose, and by the most unquestionable talents, which have been the foundation of his well known success as a lawyer.

## WILLIAM F. EVE,

Judge of the City Court, and *Ex-Officio* Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Richmond County, was appointed Judge of the City Court, without opposition, September 21, 1881, for a term of four years; was born in the city of Augusta March 8, 1851; was educated at the University of Virginia, having spent two years in the Academic Department, and one year in the Law Department; was admitted to the bar of Richmond County, September 2, 1872; was elected Justice of the Peace of one of the City Districts, January, 1873, which position he resigned after holding the office six months; was appointed Solicitor of the County Court of Richmond County September 10, 1875, which position he continued to hold until the resignation of the Hon. Claiborne Snead, Judge of the County Court, when he was appointed by Gov. Colquitt to this office of Judge of said Court, October 15, 1878. He continued Judge of the County Court until its abolition and the creation of the present City Court of Richmond County, September 14, 1881.

In addition to duties incident to the office of Judge, Judge Eve has, since his occupation of the Bench, had sole control of the county affairs, and he deserves the highest praise for the time and labor spent in the improvement of the buildings and roads of the county, in proof of which, witness their present fine condition.

The roads of Richmond County, under his administration, are conceded to be the *finest* in the State, and the handsome Court Room, of which Augusta is so justly proud, was remodeled and furnished under Judge Eve's own personal supervision and direction, and is a model of taste and beauty.

In addition to the office of Judge, he is a member of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, and a Director of the Young Men's Library Association, also President

of the Mechanic Independent Fire Company of Augusta.

The *Chronicle & Constitutionalist* of April 20, highly compliments Judge Eve for the "stern and rigorous enforcement" of the law against carrying concealed weapons, saying he "had received the highest praise in this regard from the press of the country, North and South, as well as from several consecutive grand juries of this county, for the *uncompromising* manner in which he had executed the law." The same article especially compliments Capt. Leon for being the *first* one to introduce the resolution in the City Council requiring the police to enforce this law; also compliments the police for their "faithful and efficient discharge" of their duty.

The *Augusta Evening News*, in an article signed "Lex," headed "Render unto Cæsar," etc., says "that especially to Judge Wm. F. Eve is due the *almost total absence* of homicides in this county for the last few years, on account of the *rigid* enforcement of the law against carrying concealed weapons, and winds up the article by saying that human life is *safer* in the streets of Augusta, Georgia, than in those of New York, Boston, or other Northern cities that take so much pleasure in prating of the 'lawlessness' of the South."

Judge Eve has been in public service for ten years, and has given the *best talents* and efforts of his youth in the *faithful* discharge of whatsoever duties have fallen to him. His earnest and greatest desire is, and has been, that his native State—the great State of Georgia—should prosper, and that his people should be happy.

Belonging to a family long resident, and noted in Augusta for its social distinction, as well as scholarly attainments, it is hardly a matter of surprise that he should so closely follow the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, and make himself famous in whatever calling he should engage.

The Judge of the City Court is a very important office, and has territorial jurisdiction over the whole county of Richmond, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, to try and dispose of all civil cases of whatsoever nature above the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace. The Judge of the City Court has power also to grant a new trial in any case, civil or criminal, in his Court, under the same laws and regulations governing the granting of new trials in the Superior Courts.

Richmond County is free from debt, and has no bonds or floating debt. Every claim upon the county is presented to Judge Eve the first of the month, and promptly paid.

The people of Richmond County highly appreciate Judge Eve, and have warmly and unanimously sustained his administration of County and City affairs, while the people of Augusta point to him with a just and commendable pride.

The Eves are a talented family, noted throughout the State for their professional services, being either physicians or lawyers—there being several celebrated physicians in Augusta of the same family.

#### AUGUSTA COURT HOUSE.

Augusta has the handsomest Court House in the State, in the centre of a beautiful grove of magnificent trees, with two handsome fountains to the right and left of the pavement leading to the steps that ascend to the court rooms. Handsome silk curtains drape the arched way, from the court room leading to the hall opening into the Judge's private office.

It was built in 1824, and is three stories high, one hundred and twenty feet long, and sixty feet wide, and would be an ornament to any city, having been remodeled recently.

## THE AUGUSTA POLICE

are the handsomest and most stylishly uniformed body of men in the United States; at the same time the politest in their manners, and perfect gentlemen otherwise. In full dress uniform, with their white gloves on, which they wear all the time on duty, they do look splendid. Policemen, in many of the cities in the United States are perfect ruffians and as coarse and uncouth as can be, but *here* they are *gentlemen*, and for their uniformly courteous conduct deserve great praise.

Chief John A. Christian is a magnificent looking man; six feet, one inch in height, and weighs two hundred and six pounds; is said to be the exact image of Gen. Lee, only, I think, a handsomer man than Gen. Lee. He is stately and dignified, with hair as white as snow, and has been Chief of the Augusta Police nearly forty years.

Mr. Christian was born March 11, 1811, in Columbia county, Georgia. His mother was married in the house now occupied by Judge Milo Olin, corner Washington and Ellis streets. His father was a Methodist minister, stationed in Augusta.

Mr. Christian was elected Chief of the Augusta Police in 1843, and has held the office since that time, except a few years during the Blodget administration. He will have the office as long as his health continues. Mr. Christian is universally admired and beloved in Augusta, his long continuance in office being proof substantial of the high estimation in which he is held by the Augusta people.

There are forty-two men on the police force in Augusta, and ten supernumeraries.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Twiggs, a brother of the Hon. H. D. D. Twiggs, is a stylish young officer, and much esteemed in Augusta; has been on the "force" five years; was in the First South Carolina Calvary, serving in the famous Wade Hampton Brigade.

## AUGUSTA STENCIL WORKS.

E. W. Dodge, 121 Eighth street—an important and prosperous business enterprise.

Beginning in 1872, Mr. Dodge has, by his own energy and perseverance, succeeded in building up for himself a lucrative, prosperous business. He has recently begun, and is now, making a *specialty* of the manufacture of *Rubber Stamps* and *Seal Presses*, with every guarantee of success. The promptness he observes in filling his numerous orders gives the purchaser the advantage of receiving goods at the shortest possible notice, and finished in the most excellent style—sending them throughout Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and other points. Mr. Dodge deserves great credit for the energy and perseverance he has displayed from the commencement of his business, having begun and built up the business at Augusta, without instructions, *experience* alone being the only teacher he has had in acquiring the rudiments of his business. Mr. Dodge is well known in Augusta, and has the confidence of the people here—having lived here all his life, although born in Massachusetts, and coming the same year to Augusta in 1852. He is well worthy of patronage, and deserves to succeed, for go there when you will, you will always find him busy.

He issues monthly a spicy little advertising sheet, filled with short personal notices of prominent business houses; at the same time, does excellent work as job printer. Remember, F. W. Dodge, 121 Eighth street.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO  
ANIMALS.

Augusta has many things to make her famous, and very many things to be *proud* of. The noblest institution on the face of the earth, as well as one of the *few* institutions in existence of that kind, is located in Augusta, that

is, the "Georgia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," which is the result of *two years* untiring, patient endeavor, in the face of the greatest difficulties, of an accomplished young Augusta lady, Miss Louise Woodward King, who died December 7, 1878, leaving a name that will be handed down from generation to generation, covered with love and praise as long as Augusta shall have an existence.

This humane and noble society was organized in Augusta in 1873, by Miss Louise King, who resided on the Sand Hills, and was noted for her decision of character and tenderness of heart, and ever earnest endeavors to alleviate sufferings of any description, and if the poor dumb animals could talk, every breath they draw would be a silent prayer that this young lady was safe in the arms of her Heavenly Father.

The first Society ever known in the world for the prevention of cruelty to animals was established in London in 1830, with the Queen for its patron, the Earl of Harrowby its President; while the Board of Officers is composed of Princes, Dukes, Earls, Bishops, and many of the most prominent men in England. At the last meeting in London, (Tenth Annual Report of the Georgia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1880,) the Princess Louise, daughter of Victoria, offered and distributed one hundred and ninety prizes for the best composition on "Kindness to Animals," to the successful competitor in one hundred and ninety schools in London.

In the same report, Mr. George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in defense of the Society:

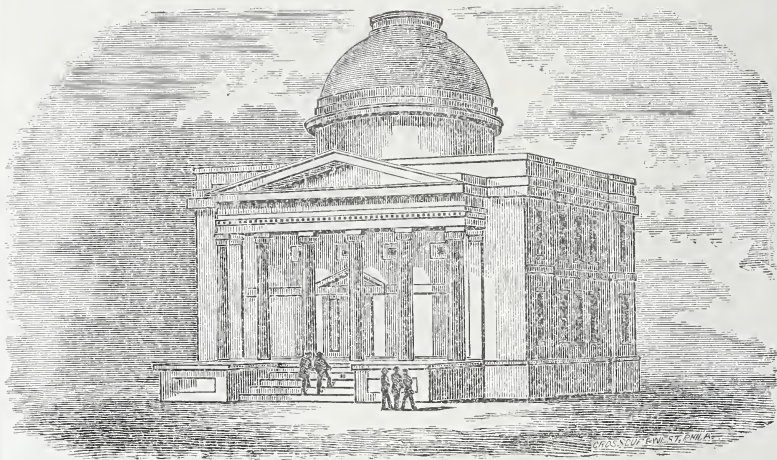
"Around forty millions of human population is thrown the whole protection of Church and State Laws, Courts and Magistrates, public and private charity; while for more than four hundred millions of our animal population,

until within the past few years, not a single effective law has ever been enacted, or a single voice raised publicly in their behalf." This gentleman goes on to say that "Cruelty will become *unpopular* when men find they are attracting public attention; and to make this cruelty unpopular, this noble young lady, Miss Louise King, worked indefatigably until she got the Society established, which provides *certain* punishment, in cases of cruelty, at the same time any case of wanton cruelty throughout the State of Georgia, if reported to the Society at Augusta, will receive prompt attention, and a just punishment meted out.

The branch at Savannah, established two years ago, is the only one in the State outside of Augusta that is accomplishing anything.

The officers of the Georgia Society at Augusta, which is the *mother* of all the Georgia Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are: H. B. King, President; Maj. W. T. Gary, Counsel; Frank Blaisdell, Treasurer; W. Edward Platt, Secretary; S. R. Craig, Agent.

Each Southern State should take Augusta as a model, and establish a society of the same sort.



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

This distinguished institution was founded in 1829, and from its walls have issued some of the most noted physicians in the South. It has now become the Medical Department of the State University, dating from 1873, having the City Hospital, the Dispensary and the Freedman's Hospital under the same control. The appointments of the College are first-class in every respect—the building large and commodious—in addition to which is a valuable Anatomical Museum, a Library, containing five thousand volumes, a convenient Dissecting Hall, and an extensive Physico-Chemical Laboratory.

#### Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia:

Geo. W. Rains, M. D., L.L. D., Dean; *Emeritus* Lewis D. Ford, M. D., L.L. D., Professor of the Institute and Practice of Medicine; J. A. Eve, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants; *Emeritus* L. A. Dugas, M. D., L.L. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; Geo. W. Rains, M. D., L.L. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and

Pharmacy ; Henry F. Campbell, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery and Gynæcology ; DeSaussure Ford, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy ; Edward Geddings, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology ; Robert C. Eve, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence ; Geo. C. Dugas, M.D., Adjuct to the Professor of Surgery ; Thos. R. Wright, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Prosecutor to the Professor of Anatomy ; W. H. Doughty, Jr., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

*Clinical Assistants*—George C. Dugas, M.D., Thomas R. Wright, M.D., Charles W. Hickman, M.D., Joseph E. Allen, M.D., Theo. Lamb, M.D., A. E. Dugas, M.D., W. H. Doughty, Jr., M.D., L. W. Fargo, M.D., E. G. Eve, M.D. ; Charles T. Rich, Janitor.

Dr. George W. Rains, Dean, has been connected with the Institution since 1866 ; is a native of Craven county, N. C. ; graduated at West Point in 1842 ; was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, two years at West Point, which position he resigned and went into the Mexican War. At the time of the breaking out of the war between the States, Dr. Rains was in Newburg, New York ; had charge of some extensive Iron Works. He came to Augusta and assumed charge, at the request of President Jefferson Davis, whom he had known intimately at West Point, of the large Powder Works located at Augusta, being the very man that Mr. Davis wanted, having as fine a knowledge of machinery as he had of chemistry.

Dr. Rains was made Dean of the Medical College in 1866 ; he is also Chairman of the Richmond Academy, and to him belongs the credit of having organized and got under headway that institution just after the war.

Dr. Joseph Adams Eve, father of Hon. Wm. F. Eve,

Judge of the City Court, is of English descent ; was born in Charleston, S. C., August 1st, 1805 ; his parents removed and settled in Richmond county, when he was only six years of age. Dr. Eve graduated from the Medical College of S. C., in 1828. He returned to Augusta and established himself in the practice of medicine, and for the past fifty-four years has been actively engaged in the practice, and is now one of the most distinguished physicians in the United States. In fact, the entire family of Eves are distinguished as physicians throughout the country. Dr. Joseph Eve has always made a specialty of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. He was one of the founders of the Medical College of Georgia, being then appointed to Chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. This position he continued to hold until 1839, when he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Milton Antony, to whom the State of Georgia is especially indebted for this venerable Institution of learning, which position Dr. Eve has held up to the present time.

At the meeting of the American Gynæcological Society in New York, Dr. Eve was said to be the oldest teacher of Obstetrics in the United States. Is a member of the Augusta Academy of Medicine, the Georgia State Medical Association ; is an honorary fellow of the American Gynæcological Society of the Boston Gynæcological Society, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. Is also the author of some very valuable contributions to medical literature upon *Materia Medica* and Gynæcology, published from time to time in the leading Medical Journals. He has given to the Medical Profession of Augusta three distinguished sons—Dr. Sterling C. Eve, Dr. Robert C. Eve, and Dr. Joseph E. Eve, who died one year ago, in his

promising young manhood. In Augusta, in one family, we find the representation of three generations actively engaged in the profession of Medicine. Dr. Robert C. Eve now holds the Professorship of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, being the same chair that his venerable and distinguished father occupied in the infancy of this noble Institution.

Three of the most celebrated physicians in the South, and founders of the Medical College, at Augusta still live : Drs. L. D. Ford, Joseph A. Eve, and L. A. Dugas.

DR. CHARLES W. HICKMAN.

This distinguished young physician is a native of Augusta; was born 15th August, 1852. Becoming infatuated with the science of medicine, after finishing his Academic studies he devoted himself to its studies, graduating at the Medical College of Georgia, March 1, 1873. He was ambitious, and not content with what he deemed an insufficient preparation for so complicated and profound a science as medicine, he went abroad and spent four years in Europe, an indefatigable student and searcher after knowledge.

Although a student at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, diligently seeking knowledge from almost every source within his reach, yet most of his time was spent between London and Vienna. While earnest in the investigations of all departments of his profession, he pursued more than all the others the studies of the Eye, Ear and Throat diseases. In this way he combined the great advantages of the German Colleges, with the large clinical advantages only to be obtained at London, where the seeker after such knowledge had the benefit of seeing yearly as many as twenty-five thousand cases of the Eye alone at the great Hospitals at Moorfields.

The many sufferers he has relieved in Augusta, restoring

sight and hearing, attest the skill and proficiency with which he has practiced his profession in his native city for several years.

Dr. Hickman is the son of H. H. Hickman, President of the Graniteville Factory. He can be found at his office, 117 Campbell Street, from 9 A. M., to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

## SKETCHES OF SANDERSVILLE, GA.

## SANDERSVILLE,

Washington county, Georgia, with a population of about 1,500, is sixty miles from Macon, at the terminus of the Sandersville & Tennille Railroad, a branch of three miles from the Central Railroad.

Sandersville is one hundred years old, and has some historic fame. The old Court House of Sandersville helped to light the pathway of Sherman in his "march to the sea." It was rebuilt in 1868. The population of Washington county is about 23,000. The voting population, 3,200.

On the public square there stands a handsome monument, erected to the memory of Ex-Governor Irwin, of this State, showing in what reverence and esteem he was held by the citizens. It is very much to the credit of any people who reverence their dead statesmen and heroes, like Virginia, for instance. Capitol square in Richmond, the prettiest place in the world, is full of handsome monuments, erected to the distinguished dead, showing that men do not always live in vain. There is one man in Georgia who *ought* to have a monument over him when he dies—in *memoriam* of a *dead past*—General Toombs. He still clanks the chains of an unpardoned rebel, and will, to his dying day. He belongs to the *past*—he is the ghost of the dead Confederacy—"madman that roams through a ruin in search of a dream." He has naught to do with the present. To me there is something sublime in General Toombs, who so gallantly defended the heights of Antietam against Burnside, going down to the grave an *unreconstructed*

*Rebel.* General Toombs remarked two or three years ago, that whenever he felt his hatred toward the Yankees wavering a little—he stopped on his way to the White Sulphur and got “old Ju-bal (with the emphasis on the last syllable) Early to cuss ‘em out one more time, and then he was all right again.” Having had the pleasure of hearing General Early *cuss ‘em* out myself (metaphorically) on one or two occasions, I can appreciate the gratification which is very foreign to Sandersville, but I hope to be excused. This is not intended to be anything of a history of Sandersville—but a brief summary of events, as they are at present, and some personal notices of a few of the citizens. I am sure I never was in a more delightful little city, or ever met more congenial, charming people, and my only regret was that circumstances compelled my stay to be so brief.

Hon. Mr. Newman, Ordinary was elected January, 1881, and as an *on dit*, that he has a “homestead” on the office. Major Haywood Brookin was the first Ordinary the county ever had, remained in that office until he died, in 1875. Was succeeded by C. C. Brown, who was succeeded by the present incumbent. Mr. Newman is a Polander, and has been here since 1877, being in the mercantile business prior to his election to the Ordinary’s office. When Mr. Newman entered on the duties of his office one year ago, Washington county was in debt \$4,812. This debt, owing to its accomplished financier, has been paid in full, leaving this 16th day of March, 1882, in the County Treasury, \$2,700 in cash. The taxes were eighty cents on the hundred dollars, which he reduced the first year to seventy cents. For the year 1882 they will be reduced to fifty cents, which is certainly very remarkable. The people of Washington county are more than delighted with the present management of their affairs, and are enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. Newman. Mr. Newman, aside from his popularity as a county official, is highly educated, and

speaks four languages fluently. Mr. Newman is President of the Board of Education.

The Clerk of the Superior Court is A. M. Mayo; County Treasurer, O. H. Rogers, of the famous law firm of Hines & Rogers.

Hon. B. T. Rawlings, Mayor of the city, elected September, 1881, by a handsome majority of four to one (think that is correct) is the youngest Mayor ever elected, and is a very intelligent as well as practical gentleman, and sustains himself to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Sandersville. Full of energy and enterprise, Mr. Rawlings took an active part in the establishment of the Public Schools of Sandersville, which has been so successful from the beginning, outside of which, he has shown himself equally as much interested, and willing to aid liberally, any other enterprise that would contribute to the advancement of the city of Sandersville. The city is fortunate in having such a Mayor.

The Rawlings Brothers own the Sandersville Hotel, which we will speak of later. Mr. Rawlings has also a store for furnishing general plantation supplies. The three young men, the "Brothers," appear to have been very successful in their different vocations, which reminds us of Dr. Wm. Rawlings, the fast rising young doctor, or one who has already "risen," having practiced medicine in Sandersville since 1876, and is rapidly gaining an excellent reputation, for surgery, which is his specialty.

Dr. Rawlings has had the benefit of the finest institutions of learning in the world, and practice and experience in various home and foreign hospitals. Having graduated in Baltimore and New York, he took a Post-graduate course in London and Paris, for more than a year. His almost unprecedented success has established his reputation beyond question, while a brilliant future lies before him. Young, ambitious, and handsome, he has only to

continue in the pathway mapped out for himself, and his future is assured.

Dr. Rawlings was offered a Chair in the Medical University at Atlanta, and accepted for a short time, but resigned, deciding to remain here, and he has never regretted it, as his books show an average of \$6,000 a year since he first began practice.

#### SANDERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

was established, overruling a little prejudice against public schools, a little over a year ago. Those who then opposed it, as well as others, are delighted with the change.

From the Mayor we learned that the High School was organized in 1881. They have a handsome public building, with an aggregate school fund of \$4,000 a year arising from the interest of the S. & T. Railroad bonds, the whiskey license, and the pro rata of the Public School Fund, making an amply sufficient sum to meet all expenses.

The retail liquor houses are taxed \$500 00 each, which brings quite a little sum to the city, which is set aside for the above named purpose. The High School is in a highly prosperous condition under the able management of the accomplished principal, Prof. W. H. Lawson, who has had seventeen years of experience in teaching.

The Principal courteously informed us that the school under his control had on the roll one hundred and sixty-five pupils, employing five teachers. It is graded in nine grades, and the pupils thoroughly prepared for every College in the State. Everything is taught here from the lowest to the highest branches of mathematics and the languages.

The colored department has one hundred and seventy-five pupils and three teachers, all colored.

The teachers in the Sandersville High School, besides the Principal, Prof. Lawson, are Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Maria Haynes, Miss Alice Hardnett and Miss Sallie Davis.

Prof. Lawson has a reputation as a teacher inferior to none. He is a gentleman forty years of age, and a graduate of the University of Georgia, at Athens; was a Confederate soldier, and served in the Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment during the war.

#### SANDERSVILLE POST OFFICE.

There is not a small town in the State that has as elegantly appointed Post Office as Sandersville, nor, perhaps, as popular a Post Master. Dr. John B. Roberts, Post Master, was the architect of the strikingly beautiful design of the new front, combining both elegance and convenience, which he had stamped at the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, in Connecticut.

Dr. Roberts was appointed to the office about a year ago. He is a native of Washington county, and was a member of the First Georgia Regiment, afterwards in the Forty-Ninth, commanded at the close by Col. Jordan, of Sparta. Dr. Roberts has been mentioned in several books and pamphlets of the war for his conspicuous bravery. Quoting from a history of the Forty-Ninth Georgia Regiment as follows:

"Among the many heroes whose names stand high on the roll of fame from old Georgia, the gallant, daring, desperate deeds of courage of Lieutenant John B. Roberts, scout for Wilcox Division, bears second rank to none, and he has gained for himself a name which will long be prominent in the Empire State of the South.

"He has frequently penetrated to the very heart of the enemy's camp, and safely returned, bearing information of the greatest value. He has taken prisoners in the lines, undergoing great personal risk, and brought them triumph-

antly into camp. He has seized videttes upon their posts and marched them into the Confederate line. His courage is not the result of *impulse*, but of that cool and deliberate character, which renders him a dangerous enemy."

Again, we find the following, headed "A YOUNG AND DARING OFFICER:" "Upon the recommendation of the commanding General, Lieutenant John B. Roberts, commanding sharpshooters of the Forty-Ninth Georgia Regiment, (and the well known scout of the Wilcox Light Division,) has been promoted to the rank of Captaincy by the Secretary of War, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the late battles around Petersburg. Long life to the Captain, and may he continue to *rise* as he makes the enemy *fall*."

Dr. Roberts is a fine writer himself, and contributed to the paper here some very valuable, as well as interesting letters of travel, while in Europe a few years ago. The author will always remember him with a great deal of pleasure. All public officials *ought* to be polite and attentive, but all are not. However, Dr. Roberts is just as attentive and affable as he can be to every one, and a great favorite with all classes of society.

Sandersville has the most *unique* and romantic Council Chambers, built in the form, I believe, of a hexagon, with an outside stairway leading to the chamber, where his "Honor," Mayor Rawlings, presides over the destinies and "future punishments" of those who have "transgressed the law." The building is very pretty and highly ornamented.

The City Council consist of Dr. H. N. Hollifield, G. D. Worthen, J. K. Hines, C. J. Duggan, W. H. Boyer; C. M. Mitchell, City Clerk and Treasurer. County Treasurer, O. H. Rogers.

Dr. Hollifield is an old and highly esteemed citizen, and one of the most prominent citizens in this section of

country. He is a Marylander, but has lived here twenty-seven years of his life. He was educated in Philadelphia, and spent one year in the practice of medicine in New Jersey; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was for eight years the Judge of the Inferior Court, which office was abolished at the close of the war. Dr. Hollifield was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He enlisted in the army as Captain of the Sandersville Light Artillery. He is a noted man in his community, and has filled various honorable positions of trust, always to the satisfaction of those who placed him there. He is the County School Commissioner and Secretary of the Board of Education.

Sandersville has about thirty business houses, five physicians, and seven lawyers. The most famous law firm in Sandersville is that of *Hines & Rogers*, both young men, in the midst of a fine practice. Mr. Hines was admitted to the bar in Savannah, having read law under Hon. Rufus E. Lester; began the practice some eight years ago.

Mr. Rogers read law under Mr. Hines, and was admitted before Herschel V. Johnson.

These young men are in the midst of a very successful practice, and the citizens point to them with pride.

A rather laughable incident occurred recently in Court: Mr. Hines was the opposing attorney in the case with Judge Montgomery, from Augusta, an ex-Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Hines turned to and read some of Judge Montgomery's own Supreme Court decisions against him, and won his case, creating some diversion in the Court room. (This came to us outside, as we did not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hines.)

#### ORR BROTHERS.

The most prominent firm in the mercantile line at Sandersville is the above, successors to Pringle & Orr, whole-

sale and retail dealers in groceries, provisions, hardware, guanos, and agents for the "Eureka Mills."

The Orr Brothers have a branch house at Tennille, and do, in the course of the year, a business amounting to a hundred thousand dollars.

The firm, under its present management, was established here December a year ago. Capt. Orr was, for 15 years, a salesman in the same house, and is as popular personally as he is well known. Want of space forces us to make these notices brief. He certainly will always have the best wishes of the writer for his success in all future embarkations.

T. H. Sparks & Co., established here eight years ago, is an exclusive dry goods house, and successors to J. J. Sparks. They keep a handsome line of goods, and the firm is a popular one. Remember, east side of Public Square.

One of the most prominent citizens, as well as one who takes a live interest in the present and future welfare of Sandersville, is Mr. C. R. Pringle, President of the Sandersville & Tennille Railroad. Mr. Pringle is a native of Monroe county, Georgia, but spent a large part of his early life in Barnesville, Georgia. Mr. Pringle has been in the mercantile business here since 1866, under the firm name of Brantley & Pringle, afterwards C. R. Pringle, then he sold out to the Orr Brothers, December, 1881.

The Sandersville & Tennille Railroad was something very much needed by the people of Sandersville, and also the visiting public—the city being three miles from the main road of the Central. The road was built in 1876; it cost in all, rolling stock, equipments, etc., \$22,000, and has been a prosperous investment, and is a great credit to the city.

Mr. Pringle has lived in Sandersville twenty years; he owns a merchant mill, known as the "Eureka Mill"—

four mills, two of wheat and two of corn. Mr. Pringle is president of the old board of Trustees. He is full of business, having at the same time several plantations that take up a large portion of his time. Ardent and straightforward and keenly alive to anything that will promote the interest of the community among which he resides; as honest as he is fearless in denouncing what he thinks wrong or unjust; you will but rarely find a man so universally regarded as incorruptible as to integrity and honesty of purpose. This is the estimation in which the public regard Mr. Pringle in Sandersville. At the same time he is the most modest and least assuming person you ever met. A prominent citizen (Capt. Orr) informed the writer that he did not think that there was any power on earth that could tempt Mr. Pringle to commit a wrong act. What higher compliment could be paid a man?

Mr. Pringle is a scientific as well as practical planter, and has contributed some very valuable suggestions to the planting community in the way of newspaper letters adapted to each season of the year, and each period of the month; compiled and issued in book form it seems they would be a valuable acquisition to agricultural literature.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I think the people of Sandersville the most hospitable and charming people I ever met, and that my short stay there will always be a delightful memory, and that I agree with my handsome and distinguished young friend, Mr. RICHARD W. CONE, that the Sandersville people ought to be "*lauded to the skies, of whom he is which.*"

For much of my pleasure and comfort while there, I am especially indebted to the courtesy of that most excellent hotel landlord, Captain Latimer, and would take pleasure in advising all travelers not to fail to stop at the "*Sandersville Hotel,*" if they want to be comfortable and

well cared for. He serves the best of food in the most excellent style, and you are waited on by polite and attentive servants, who serve you *willingly*, and you will have the satisfaction of remembering that you stopped with the stateliest and *finest looking* gentleman in all that section of country. *Remember Captain Latimer.*

## SKETCHES OF SPARTA, GA.

### SPARTA, GEORGIA.

Sparta, seventy miles from Augusta, on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, is the county site of Hancock county, and has a population of nearly one thousand people. It is an old town, and has changed but little since the war. It is a pleasant old place, and long ago, as is yet, a great summer resort for the low country people. Notwithstanding it is a small town, yet they are an appreciative people, and have a beautiful Confederate Monument, recently erected by the ladies of Sparta.

Sparta is at present much exercised over a \$25,000 court house in course of erection, to be finished by the 1st of October; it will be a very handsome building, and will be a credit to the city. Parkins & Bruce of Atlanta, are the architects. Mr. James Smith is the contractor. He says that when finished it will be the best masonry in the State, outside of the Custom House in Atlanta.

The county of Hancock was laid out in 1793, and Sparta made the seat of justice in 1797. Sparta has seventeen business houses, one bank, one drug store, eight lawyers, and six physicians; a high school under the management of a young gentleman who recently graduated at Nashville—Prof. Orr; two private schools, and four Churches of the “usual denominations.” Cotton receipts are between seven and eight thousand bales annually.

Bishop Pierce, so widely known and beloved throughout the South, has a country residence four miles from Sparta. His son, Mr. Lovick Pierce, is the largest and most influential merchant of Sparta, doing a general merchandise as well as small jobbing business. Mr. Pierce is a native of

Bibb county, Georgia, and was born in the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, Bishop Pierce, his father, being President of the College at that time. Bishop Pierce was the first President of the Wesleyan Female College.

Mr. Lovick Pierce was educated at Emory College, graduating in 1860; was at College at the same time that Dr. Haygood was, who was one class ahead of him. Mr. Pierce entered the army July, 1861, in the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment, Col. Thomas H. Thomas commanding, who was at the same time Judge of the Superior Court, and Linton Stephens Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. In 1862, Mr. Pierce was made Adjutant-General. He was wounded twice at Gettysburg, and in the memorable battles around Richmond. Strange to say, Mr. Pierce never lost a day's duty during the war, except from his wounds. What a faithful soldier he must have been! He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox, came home in 1865, and went into business. He is a prosperous merchant, and did last year a business of \$125,000.

Judge Frank Little, County Judge of Hancock, is "dead in love" with the Sparta Court House. His whole soul, time and attention is devoted to it; it is his idol; he swears by it, dreams about it by day and by night, and will be the happiest man alive when it is finished. Judge Little has been County Judge for ten years; was formerly editor of the Times and Ishmaelite; is a native of Harris county, and was admitted to the bar at LaGrange; was in Toombs' Brigade, and in the same mess with Mr. Pierce, and is a genial, companionable gentleman; has already selected the nicest room in the new court house for his office; wish him much joy of it.

Ordinary, R. H. Lewis; Clerk of the Superior Court, Dr. T. J. Andrews; Dr. Andrews was appointed to fill an unexpired term; was afterwards regularly elected, 1st of January, 1781. Is an old citizen, and a native of Taliaferro

county, and has lived here since 1851; is a graduate of the Georgia Medical College—graduated in August, 1859; was in the State Senate during the war, and is a nephew of Judge Andrews, who died at Washington.

Hon. John T. Jordan, of Sparta, attorney at law, was a gallant Confederate officer in the Forty-ninth Regiment, having rose to the rank of Colonel before the close.

He went out as a private and was promoted to the rank of Colonel. Mr. Newman, Ordinary at Sandersville, was Adjutant of this regiment; Col. Jordan was wounded at the fall of Richmond. He is a native of Washington county, and came here to live in October, 1865, with "all lost save honor." He came to Sparta with nothing in the world to begin his career, except the intellect that Heaven had given him, and a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. He rose rapidly, and has now a handsome practice.

Col. C. W. DuBose, the oldest lawyer at the Sparta bar, has lived here since quite young, and began the practice of law; was, at one time, Ordinary of the county, in 1857 or 1859; was Clerk of the Superior Court before and during the war; was in the Legislature during the war, and served one term since; was State Senator four years. Is a fine character, and a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Seaborn Reese, is a son of Hon. Augustus Reese, of Madison. Mr. Reese graduated at Athens since the war; read law with his father and practiced in Augusta, then in Madison, in copartnership with his father; was in the Legislature one term from Morgan county, and occupied a conspicuous position; was afterwards appointed by Gov. Colquitt Solicitor-General of the Northern Circuit, and made a great reputation for himself in that line. In 1880 was appointed one of the Hancock Electors. He has a fine practice, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the circuit.

No one could want a pleasanter summer place than Sparta. The climate is delightful and the water good, and the Sparta Hotel, "Edwards House," kept by Mr. J. T. Bowen, is large, airy and well ventilated; rooms twenty feet square on an average, the most immense windows, twenty-four panes of glass to a window, the panes being 12x14 inches; the end rooms have four of these large windows, and all the others two; so one can have as much ventilation as one wants.

This old hotel reminds one of the days departed—it is fifty-three years old. The proprietor is an affable, accommodating landlord, and strives to see that his guests are "happy." Mr. Bowen is a gentleman from Gainesville, Ga.; was in the Eleventh Georgia Regiment—Frank L. Little, Colonel. Mr. Bowen has been here twelve years, and will be glad to have "every body" come up and spend the summer with him.

## SKETCHES OF MADISON, GA.

## MADISON, GEORGIA,

is the prettiest and most prosperous little city on the Georgia Railroad, between Atlanta and Augusta. It has been the county site of Morgan county since 1809. Has a population of 3,000. Madison was settled in 1807, before the Indians left this country. Madison has long been celebrated for its *culture* and *refinement*, Morgan county being one of the wealthiest counties in Georgia previous to the war. It is also noted for the high tone of its society. Another remarkable fact is that there are *more Northern* settlers in Morgan county than any county in the State. The greater part of that are planters however. And to prove the harmonious relations that exist between the citizens and the Northern settlers, we will state that the Clerk of the Superior Court, Mr. E. Heyser, is a Northern man, elected to this office fourteen years ago, shortly after coming out here. Moreover, Mr. Heyser has always maintained his attitude as an uncompromising Republican. Again, he came South—that *despised* of all things, in the Southern States, a teacher in the colored schools. At this present time no man in the State stands higher for *integrity* and *ability* to discharge the duties of his office, and for *honesty of purpose*, than the Clerk of the Superior Court. Mr. Heyser is a native of Pennsylvania. We only mention these facts in *proof* of the *kindly relations* between the two sections. A very much better feeling would exist, and many more Northern people be delighted to emigrate South, were it not for fear of social ostracism.

Propos to this. We are in the habit of applauding

those persons who renounce society and civilization, and go as teachers among the *heathen* to *China* and *Africa*, and among the Indians, but when the Northern Missionaries came South to do what they *honestly believed* to be their duty in teaching the negro, we railed out at them.

Viewed from a *sensible* standpoint the whole thing looks ridiculous at this present time. I shall never forget the feeling of horror with which I viewed the first school teacher for negroes—a white woman from the North—I ever saw. She was at least *eight feet* tall, and wore a *two story* white apron—commonly known as a “*bib*” apron—and took out for a *promenade* about fifty little negroes, of all *shapes and sizes*, trotting along at her heels. I think if the woman had known what vindictive, resentful feelings her presence aroused, she would have had uneasy slumbers that night.

Of course, the Southern people have gotten over all that nonsense, and are perfectly willing now that the negro should be educated.

Morgan county has the handsomest and most *distinguished* looking Judge in the State. Judge Calvin George, a former prominent member of the Bar of Madison. The Ordinary, T. B. Baldwin, is a brother of H. W. Baldwin, private secretary of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Baldwin was elected August, 1877, and re-elected January, 1881; is a native of Madison. The Bar of Madison consists of twelve members. Hon. Joseph Billups, now of Macon, for a long time made Madison his home. The Hon. Augustus Reese, an old and prominent member of the Georgia Bar, has lived in Madison nearly all his life and is very much beloved, as well as admired by the Madison people.

P. S. Burney, Mayor is a native of Madison—was elected to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected a short time ago. Mr. Burney is an influential citizen, a prominent merchant, and an elegant gentleman, and administers

the affairs of the city to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. He is in partnership with his brother, Mr. Samuel A. Burney; has a large and handsome brick dry goods store, seventy-two by thirty feet, and has been in business ten years.

Mr. Samuel A. Burney is one of the most interesting persons in conversation the writer has ever met. He is a graduate of the Macon University, and Treasurer now of the Baptist Convention of the State of Georgia, and was a member of Cobb's Legion, during the war.

The Madison Male High School is in charge of Professor E. W. Butler. P. W. Butler has charge of the Female School. "Forest Home Institute" is in charge of Mrs. E. Nebhut.

#### M. A. PETEET

Is the proprietor of an elegantly appointed and popular drug store—perhaps the most popular in the town—established here fourteen years ago. Mr. Peteet was for ten years with Dr. N. B. Atkinson, who has retired from the business. The beautiful assortment of books and fancy articles, with everything pertaining to a drug store, make it an attractive place. Mr. Peteet is so affable and cordial in his manner that his popularity is hardly to be wondered at.

#### DR. ALBERTE ANDREWS,

Insurance Agent at Madison, represents four companies, the principal of which is the Southern Mutual, of Athens; also, Georgia Home, Columbus; Liverpool, London and Globe, and North British and Mercantile. Dr. Andrews has been engaged in business since 1865. He represents more than three-fourths of the business done in the county. His companies have promptly paid up all claims, and have no unadjusted losses. The Southern Mutual has just paid up \$4,000 loss on the Baptist Female College, burned the first of February. This company is particularly noted for

its *promptness* and for the *little trouble* the holders of policies have in collections.

COL. DAVID S. JOHNSTON,

the present Postmaster at Madison, is a native of North Carolina; was born in Caswell county, August 26th, 1826, and is a descendant of a very wealthy and influential family. Col. Johnston graduated at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, with *first* honors, on the first Thursday of June, 1846, and on the next Thursday joined the army for the war with Mexico, where he served with distinction until the close. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850, and had the honor of representing his county in the House in the same year. In the spring of 1851 he left his home for St. Louis. Stopping in Madison for a few days to visit his relatives, who were among the early settlers of the town and are now the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the place, he met his *fate*, in the person of the then charming and beautiful Miss Saffold—at a dining at Armadale Cottage, the residence of his cousin, Mrs. General Jessup—to whom he was married on February 16th, 1853. The charming society of Georgia induced him to locate in Augusta. The young lady to whom he was married, was the possessor of great wealth, owning a large number of slaves—which, in those long ago days before the war, constituted the glory of a Southern household. Col. Johnston, having either to give up the law or abandon his slaves—of whom he owned a large number himself—made up his mind to give up the former; which he did, and turned his attention to the improvement of the soil, which had been impoverished by indifferent tillage. He converted his large estate principally into land and negroes, and removed to his extensive plantation on the Chattahoochee river, in Early county—looking, as people did in those days, to the increase of slaves as a source of revenue.

When he saw that war was inevitable, he sought a Government contract in order to secure a bomb-proof. When asked if he would take a contract to construct armed barges to protect the Chhattahoochee river, he answered that he would *engage to build a gunboat on his plantation with his slaves.*

Without ever having seen a gunboat, and with only the specifications before him, he entered into a contract to build, and *did* build one. He had his specifications in the hands of his naval constructor, commenced work, and within a month had one hundred and fifty hands at work.

After the destruction of Pensacola Navy Yard, in 1861, his force was increased to two hundred and fifty—ship carpenters, mechanics and laborers. For all of these he had provided quarters and rations—which was of itself quite an enterprise. After the destruction of the iron-clad Virginia, in Hampton Roads, Captain Catesby Jones, with a large number of the officers and crew, was sent to Saffold, Georgia, and placed in charge of the gunboat Chattahoochee—which this most enterprising planter had contracted to build on his plantation with only his slaves, and which he had constructed, with the assistance of others, with great credit for his energy, enterprise and correct judgment, and to the satisfaction of the Confederate authorities.

Col. Johnston accepted the Reconstruction measures with the grace which, for the vanquished, is always the better part of wisdom.

He endeavored to plant after the old style, and in 1867 planted one thousand acres in cotton, losing \$13,000. Finding that to make Southern agriculture profitable he must identify the labor with the land, he cut up his large plantation into small and conveniently arranged farms, selling them to the negroes on time, and provided them with a mule and his own place to cultivate. In this way they were taught *self reliance*. It is now a fact that more ne-

groes own farms in Morgan county than in any other county in Georgia,—which is the outcome and result of Col. Johnston's most admirable manner of dealing with the newly freed slave.

Col. Johnston occupies the old Saffold homestead, so well known in this section of country, adorned as it is with the grand old cedars of Lebanon, stately oaks, and the most splendid camelia japonicas—*fifty years* old—that are in America. He was appointed Postmaster April 1st, 1880, which office he fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends.

## SKETCHES OF WAYNESBORO, GA.

### WAYNESBORO, BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA,

has a population of 1,200; annual cotton receipts amount to 12,000 bales. It is a level, beautifully located town, and the society there is highly cultivated and refined, having long enjoyed the best educational advantages. Waynesboro' is situated in the midst of the richest and finest cotton-growing region in the State—there are only about four or five counties in the State that make more cotton than Burke county; it is a splendid business centre, with a continuously increasing trade.

Major Wilkins, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Waynesboro', has recently built and opened an exceedingly handsome and convenient Hotel, more elegantly fitted up and finished inside, and more complete in *details*,<sup>s</sup> than any hotel in Augusta, not even the "Planters" excepted. (I have stopped at every hotel in Augusta since writing these Sketches.) The most elegant taste is visible throughout the entire building. There is no small town in the State that can boast as handsome a hotel, with the exception of the "Arlington," at Gainesville, finished a year or so ago, at a cost of \$25,000.

The "sojourner by the wayside," as he stops at the Waynesboro' Arlington, dines off *solid silver*, and has his *aesthetic* tastes gratified by lovely bouquets at his plate and his salads garnished in the most exquisite style, showing that, notwithstanding Mr. Jones, the handsome young landlord, was educated at Stuttgart, he "knows how to keep a hotel."

## JOHN DEVEREUX ASHTON.

A SHORT SKETCH OF A DISTINGUISHED BURKE COUNTY LAWYER.

The genius, taste, and great success in law, has not only secured a *State* reputation for Mr. Ashton, but has exerted a formative power upon the intellectual and political sentiments of the community where he resides. Mr. Ashton was born in Meade county, Kentucky, June 26th, 1836. His paternal ancestors were Virginians, of old English stock; on the mother's side, Irish. His grandfather, Patrick Devereux, becoming involved in the Rebellion of '98, escaped to America, and landed in the Old Dominion.

Mr. Ashton received his academic course in Breckenridge county, Ky., and finished at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Ky.

In his twentieth year he came to Georgia; was admitted to the Bar, and formed a partnership with Hon. George R. Black—now in Congress. In 1839 he was married to Miss Sallie G. Roberts, of Scriven county, Ga.; afterward moved to Waynesboro', and formed a partnership with the late Judge S. A. Corker.

Mr. Ashton was appointed a delegate to the ever-memorable Charleston Convention, from the Eighth Congressional District, but was unable to attend. In April Mr. Ashton went into the Army as a private in Company D, Second Georgia Regiment; was afterward Captain in Company D, Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, and subsequently of Company M, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, commanded by Col. I. W. Avery, Private Secretary of Gov. Colquitt.

After the surrender Mr. Ashton returned to Waynesboro', and has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession, achieving great distinction for his subtle elucidation of principles and analyses of authorities.—Whether amid the arid regions of law and business or the

obscure depths of metaphysics, he is equally at home, possessing in a high degree the gift of philosophic analysis—a man of clear, direct, uncircumspected thought, with learning of a wide range, and information still more wonderful in its minuteness and accuracy. His mental acquirements have kept pace with his splendid physical stature, while his address is the perfection of finished elegance.

S. A. GRAY, GENERAL MERCHANT,

is one of the most prominent and successful business men in the State, and one who owes his present high elevation in commercial circles solely to his own exertions and native talent. From the first he acquired the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he had business relations, and has never forfeited that confidence to the present time.

Mr. Gray came to 'Waynesboro' in 1850, with only one hundred and thirty-eight dollars in money, and began life in a small way. From those humble beginnings he now does a business worth \$175,000 a year, mostly confined to Burke county. His large and handsome store contains *four* departments—Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and general Groceries; has also a Buggy and Wagon department in the rear of the building. He regularly employs ten salesmen, and during the fall season about fifteen. Dimensions of the store, eighty by sixty feet, with handsome iron front. Outside a handsome iron stairway leads to

GRAY'S HALL,

forty by thirty feet, used for public entertainments. The establishment is complete in all its details.

Mr. Gray, for many years, discharged satisfactorily the duties of City Treasurer, and only recently gave it up. Mr. Gray is a large property owner in the county, as well as in Waynesboro'. He owns from his store up to the Methodist Church; lives himself in a very handsome residence; has a large number of plantations, ranging from

one hundred to seven hundred acres, and will make this year five hundred bales of cotton. He has been successful in whatever he has undertaken, and is now the most prominent and influential citizen in Waynesboro'. He and his family go every summer to Saratoga and the various fashionable watering-places of the North. His universal popularity arises in a great measure from his kindness and benevolence to the world at large, and he fully deserves every encomium passed on him.

## SKETCHES OF AIKEN, S. C.

## AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Aiken, Aiken county, South Carolina, has a population of something over 1,800. The county has a population of 28,112, and was formed from portions of Edgefield, Orangeburg, and Barnwell counties.

The stranger visiting Aiken for the first time is struck with the idea of *space*. The streets are handsome *boulevards*; the trees tall and wide-spreading, with the bright blue sky shining through a clear, pure, invigorating atmosphere. I do not think there is a more beautiful prospect in the United States than that from the galleries of the famous Highland Park Hotel. To stand there late in the afternoon and watch the sun go down over the valley wide-spread beneath, bathing everything with a warm, rich, roseate light, is enchanting indeed; then the stars come out, and the "night is holy."

The town of Aiken was laid out in 1833, by the South Carolina Railroad Company, and named Aiken in honor of Wm. Aiken, its first President. It first gained prominence as a health resort by invalids coming from Charleston and the sea-coast. The beneficial influences of the dry air on the lungs of invalids soon made it a famous resort for people from everywhere, and Northern people especially, who find the climate of Aiken much more desirable than that of Jacksonville; the air here, divested of its humidity.

Aiken is on the South Carolina Railroad, one hundred and twenty miles west of Charleston, and is six hundred feet above tide water, and is equally desirable both as a

summer as well as winter residence; but I never intended to write a *health article*, and will leave that for the disciples of "Esculapius"—it is quite out of my line—I only want to give a brief sketch of some of its citizens.

---

South Carolina! The very name is synonymous with all that is dignified and chivalrous and noble. Those Northern visitors who daily parade the streets of Aiken have but faint appreciation of the "comfortable view" these dilapidated Southerners have of themselves, notwithstanding the loss of that "*jingling of the guinea which helps the heart that honor feels.*" The truest thing Judge Tourgee ever said was that the American people were indebted to the Southerners alone, abroad, for the preservation of their nationality; that the Northerner in Europe tried hard to ape the foreign aristocracy, but that the *Southerners* were so proud of being Southerners that they never tried to be like any body else. A South Carolinian folds his arms and with a haughty smile, says proudly, *I am a South Carolinian!* My ancestors were *gentlemen*—my children will be gentlemen—that is something the mere loss of fortune can never take away from us, for the proud blood of South Carolina flows through our veins. Yes, my friends of the North, we *are* proud of our nationality, and prouder of being Southerners than we would to have wielded the scepter of the Kings, for was it not the slender, patrician hands of these Southern scions of royalty that grasped the musket on the frozen banks of the Potomac? They were half clothed and starving, but they cheered as they went over the breastworks at Chancellorsville. We will teach our children to swear around their altars to be still fonder and still prouder that they are Southerners. Apropos to this, a very amusing episode recently occurred in Aiken, which is suggestive, to say the least of it.

The "Blues" and the "Reds" at Aiken challenged each other a week ago to play a game of Polo. Being an *outsider* we can afford to make comments: The Blues, headed by Capt. Wallace, were very apprehensive that the Aikenites would not be able to "interest or amuse" them even, so this magnanimous Captain, indeed, imparted his apprehensions to the gallant Captain of the "Reds," His Honor, Quitman Davis, Mayor of Aiken. Mr. Davis informed his opponent that they would "try" to interest them, and thought *perhaps* they could. The day appointed for the game was a grand gala day; all the beauty and chivalry of Aiken turned out and wore the colors of the North and South. The Reds won the day. The impetuous South Carolinians rode right over the Northerners, and never let them gain a point, not even one, notwithstanding their politely worded apprehensions that the Reds would not be able to "interest" them.

---

Aiken has a very handsome Court House, recently finished at a cost of about \$16,000. They are just now erecting a new town clock.

The Bar of Aiken consists of about twelve members. County Judge, W. W. Williams; County Treasurer, J. E. Murray; Clerk of the Court, Wm. M. Jordan; Sheriff, M. T. Holly; County Auditor, Dr. J. H. Morgan; County School Commissioner, Charles A. Senn; County Commissioners, William Stephens, Chairman, J. V. Guyes, Eldridge Gunter; County Coroner, S. P. Kitching.

Judge Williams has been in office six years, and in that time has given perfect satisfaction; is a native of Aiken; was a gallant Confederate soldier, belonging to the army of Northern Virginia; was captured and lay in prison a long time.

Dr. J. H. Morgan, Auditor, was appointed to this office January, 1870; was in the Wade Hampton Cavalry, Fifth

Regiment, S. C. ; lost his leg near Petersburg, in August, 1864; was also wounded at Pocotaligo, October, 1862; is a native of Lexington county, and a graduate of Medicine at Charleston, 1837.

M. T. Holly, Sheriff, has been in office six years—end of this term will make eight years; is a native of the county; was a First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth S. C. Regiment, in General McGowan's old regiment; was in all the battles around Richmond, and in the coast service around Port Royal. In addition to his office he devotes a great deal of his time to planting, having several extensive plantations in the vicinity of Aiken.

The Bar of Aiken are young men entirely; the oldest man at the Bar is O. C. Jordan, who has had nine years' practice, and in choosing the profession of law he has placed himself in a position to command the respect of the world, notwithstanding the masses affect to believe that lawyers are an *essential evil*, a class of men *hired to lie and cheat and steal*. This belief comes from ignorance; a lawyer has not got half the chance to deceive you that a merchant has, or a Doctor, even; they have not the opportunity if they had the disposition, for those astute and far-seeing brothers in tribulation, are always on the *qui vive* to correct each other's private short comings in public, not in private. Therefore lawyers stand more *individualized* before the people than any other class, with fewer chances to deceive. Lawyers preserve *inviolate* a professional etiquette. They but rarely traduce each other, whereas, physicians frequently do. This wide world over the lawyers are the most generous and charitable men that live, and of course are bound to be the most intellectual; for *who* are the men that rule this mighty nation? Who are the *Governors*, the *Senators*, and the *Presidents* of this American nation? Are they not all lawyers by profession? carving their way upward by the sheer force of their own

intellect, for it is *brains*, if you please, that have ruled the world since the days when Napoleon gathered his Guards around him on the terrace in front of the Castle of Cas-mopoli, and urged them to resume the Eagles they had worn at *Jena*, at *Eylau*, and at *Friedland*, and to plant the Imperial Eagles once more over the turrets of the Notre Dame; and brains it will be that will rule the world until the end thereof. The author has often heard the opinion expressed that no "lawyer will ever enter the Kingdom of Heaven." Heaven would be a dull, stupid place without the society of the legal fraternity, I imagine.

Master L. D. Whitson, aged ten, the writer's handsome young son, has, at this early age, declared his intention of becoming a lawyer, and has already expressed a great aversion to manual labor. On being told recently to "bring in the wood his brother had cut," declared that *lawyers did not do that sort of work*;" that his brother Will was not going to be anything but an *old farmer* any-way, and to let *him* bring it in. Excuse this digression.

The popular member of the Aiken bar, Mr. Jordan, of whom we begun to write, has been in practice here nine years. He read law after the war with the Hon. George W. Croft, and was admitted shortly afterwards. Mr. Jordan was in the Fourteenth S. C. Regiment, in the Confederate service, and is a native of South Carolina. No man stands higher at the Aiken bar as a scholar and a gentleman than Mr. Jordan, being universally popular with all classes of society.

D. S. HENDERSON,

of the noted law firm of Henderson Brothers, came to Aiken in 1872, from Colleton county, South Carolina; was a graduate of the Charleston College in 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1871. Mr. Henderson takes an active part in the affairs of the State, and is a conspicuous member of the South Carolina Legislature, being a Rep-

representative from Aiken county, and well known throughout the State, for the vigor with which he expresses his opinions; makes himself felt in that distinguished body of South Carolinians; is also the attorney for the Graniteville and Langley Factories. The brilliant fancy he possesses in a remarkable degree, so far from leading him astray, he keeps habitually under the control of a sober judgment, which aids him powerfully in stating clearly, and illustrating with copiousness whatever he wishes to expound or express. To these intellectual capabilities Mr. Henderson adds the scarcely less valuable requisites of candor and temper, the finest motives and the most generous sympathies; a thorough acquaintance with the law, and an *ardent love* of literature for its own sake, and habits of the most untiring industry, have succeeded in placing him side by side with the brilliant bar of South Carolina; young as he is, already, which is only a foretaste of the fame which awaits him in the future, being a most effective pleader, and popular orator.

\* PHILIP ALBERT EMANUEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

was born in Marlboro' county, S. C., at a place called Brownsville, May 3d, 1847. Mr. Emanuel was very carefully educated at a private school, under the tuition of Percival E. Hall, a graduate of Burlington—a gentleman retained by a few friends to educate their children at this place.

It was intended by the parents of Mr. Emanuel that he should follow the profession of Law, and that as soon as his tutor should pronounce him prepared, that he should be sent to college. The breaking out of the rebellion was the cause of his being sent to the Hillsboro' Military Academy, of North Carolina. He remained there some time, and took high standing among a large class of students. The attack upon Charleston, in the fall of 1863, caused those

high-spirited, enthusiastic young Cadets to call a meeting and organize,—a company of about sixty Cadets proceeding immediately to Charleston and offering their services in defense of that city.

The question being raised as to the right of the State to receive them, Gen. Beauregard and Gov. Bonham ordered them back. Some returned to Hillsboro', and others went into different commands in the Southern Army. Mr. Emanuel attached himself to the Hampton Legion; served in Virginia until the surrender, and was paroled at Appomattox Court House. In Virginia he served under the gallant Gen. Gary (whom the author had the pleasure of knowing). Ever afterward he was a warm personal friend of Gen. Gary.

After the surrender, though quite ill, Mr. Emanuel made his way home across the country, and reached there only to be stricken down with typhoid fever, which left him a shattered constitution. On his recovery he removed to Charleston, and was for five years engaged in mercantile pursuits, receiving in this way an excellent business education, which he has found most beneficial to him in his present profession.

Mr. Emanuel was married in 1868 to Miss Amelia Josephine Wilson, daughter of Maj. Isaac R. Wilson, of John's Island, and turned his attention to planting Sea Island cotton, near Charleston. Finding this not profitable, and failing in health at the same time, he, in March, 1876, turned his attention entirely to the profession of the law—which he had read, at intervals, since he was a boy. Led to Aiken by that "divinity which shapes our ends," he entered the office of the Hon. D. S. Henderson, and in a short time was admitted to the Circuit Court—a *bona fide* attorney—with all the wide, wide world before him in which to make fame and fortune.

Again his old, best friend, Gen. Gary, appeared on the

scene, and placed business in his hands that Mr. Emanuel thinks was the stepping-stone to the large and lucrative practice he now enjoys.

In 1880 he went to the Supreme Court of his State for the first time, and *gained* his first case before that august tribunal, opposed as he was by the leading lawyers of the Aiken Bar—Messrs. Croft and Henderson.

A perfect stranger in Aiken five years ago, he came seeking health as much as professional success, and to his own energy and industry does he owe the high stand he has taken at this Bar. An indefatigable student, at the same time methodical in his habits and business arrangements, Mr. Emanuel enjoys a first class practice. He is a gentleman with a pleasant, attractive face, with a courtliness of manner, springing from “human kindness.”

JAMES ALDRICH,

a prominent member of the Bar of Aiken, is a native of Barnwell county, South Carolina; was educated at the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia; read Law by himself; an untiring, indefatigable student, and was admitted to the Bar in 1872, before Judge Maher.

Mr. Aldrich has been a distinguished member of the House of Representatives for four years, and is now, at the earnest solicitations of his friends, a candidate for Attorney General, which is proof of the high esteem and appreciation in which he is held in his own community. There is no affectation of pomp and ceremony about Mr. Aldrich, and his manner, both to the Bench and Bar, has always been in a high degree characterized by candor, courtesy and deference, and that suavity of manner that never fails to please; while he is equally noted for that same acuteness of observation, accuracy of judgment, and variety of learning, as well as soundness and originality.

Mr. Aldrich is considered by his friends to be eminently fitted for the high office for which he is a candidate, and no one doubts his ability to discharge the duties of Attorney Generalship of South Carolina.

GEORGE W. CROFT.

The mind which can *individualize* itself in a profession in which learned and distinguished men are so numerous in this age, must have a deep intellectual root and active life. The above is a shining example of what energy and ambition can do. Having been in the profession eleven years, Mr. Croft now enjoys one of the largest and most lucrative practices in this section of South Carolina, and is regarded a *formidable rival* at the Aiken Bar. Mr. Croft is a native of Edgefield; was educated at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the Bar, before Judge Orr, at Greenville, South Carolina, in the fall of 1860. His manifest progress and established position at the Aiken Bar and adjoining counties in which he practiced, is too well known to need any comment from a pen *incapable* of doing him *justice*. Mr. Croft is a leading lawyer in this portion of South Carolina, whose opinions are valued for their strength and soundness and the intensity with which he delivers them.

DR. B. F. WYMAN,

A DISTINGUISHED SOUTH CAROLINA PHYSICIAN.

At the head of the medical profession at Aiken, with an extensive practice, especially among Northern visitors, we find the name of Dr B. T. Wyman. This gentleman is a native of Beaufort, South Carolina; was educated at Charleston, and was during the war in the Eleventh South Carolina Regiment, Hagood's Brigade. The close of the war found him Captain of a company. For the past four years he has made Aiken his home. His success among his patients has been almost unprecedented since coming

to Aiken, as he stands acknowledged to-day as the leading physician in Aiken.

MAJOR JAMES E. CROSSLAND,

Civil Engineer by profession, has lived in this section of country since 1846; graduated in South Carolina College, in 1845, with degree of A. B.; was in the Confederate service during the entire war, and a member of the Holcombe Legion; was in the second Manassas and many other battles in Virginia; also, the Maryland Campaign. Major Crossland is one of the best and truest citizens of Aiken. He is now engaged in drawing a map of the Graniteville possessions, embracing twelve thousand acres of land, of which he made the survey last summer.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENCY, AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

is represented by Messrs. E. J. C. Wood and Liberia Ott. This firm represent the Home Insurance Company, of New York; Georgia Home Insurance Company, and Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Ott has lived in Aiken thirteen years, and in that time has become thoroughly identified with the place, as his interests all lie here. He has been a warm friend of Aiken, and has worked zealously in the interests of the town. Mr. Ott is a native of Albany, New York, and is very earnest in his efforts to develop the South.

THE HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AT AIKEN,

has become so widely known, and is so popular, that the proprietor, Mr. B. F. Chatfield, finds it impossible to accommodate the crowds that pour in upon him. Really, I saw whole omnibus loads of Northern visitors turned away from the Highland Park; but this distinguished Hotel keeper is equal to the emergency, and the crowds found accom-

modation at the Park Avenue—under the same excellent management—which is easy of access from the Depot, being only a stone's throw from there. Mr. Brown, manager of the Park Avenue, takes excellent care of his visitors—which they remember and appreciate. On the whole, Aiken is a delightful place, “individually and collectively,” and one it is pleasant to remember.

---

---

**T. C. BLIGH,**

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE,

Lamps, Brackets, Chandeliers,

*HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,*

905 Broad Street, - - AUGUSTA, GA.

---

---

VAL. W. STARNES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

**805 BROAD STREET,**

AUGUSTA, - - - GEORGIA.

---

---

CHARLES Z. McCORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Exchange Bank Building,

811 Broad Street, - - AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

# AUGUSTA HOTEL

---

EMERSON Y. FOOTE, Proprietor.

---

RATES - - \$2 PER DAY.

---

Those who can appreciate the comforts and refinements which make Hotel life enjoyable, will find it to their advantage, when visiting this city, to stop at the AUGUSTA HOTEL.

The *cuisine* is admirable, well prepared, and served with the most fastidious neatness. In the meantime you get your comforts here at marvellously low rates, considering the comfortable beds and general air of cleanliness that pervades the entire establishment.

At the same time, families who desire quiet, retired apartments, shut out from the bustle and roar of Broad street below, can find rooms suited to all the privacy desired.

Mr. Foote is a very accomplished Hotel keeper, the clerks polite and attentive, and anxious that their guests should be comfortable and waited on—which is an important item with those living in Hotels.

The long and airy halls are especially attractive, and suited for the exercise of children shut up in a Hotel, whose vivacity is bound to have vent somewhere.

Mr. Foote will, this summer, thoroughly overhaul and refurnish the Hotel from one end to the other, and will spare no pains or expense to make it the most comfortable and attractive Hotel in Augusta.

Since writing these "Sketches of Augusta," the author has had the pleasure of stopping a few days at a time in each of the four Hotels in this city, and does not hesitate to aver that the AUGUSTA HOTEL serves the most palatable food, and is preferable to any Hotel in Augusta.

JESSE THOMPSON.

GEO. S. HEINDEL.

**THOMPSON & HEINDEL,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**DOORS, SASH, BLINDS**  
**MOULDINGS, BRACKETS,**  
**YELLOW PINE LUMBER, ETC.**

DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, WHITE LEAD, ZINC,  
WINDOW GLASS, AND BUILDERS'  
HARDWARE.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, Hale Street, near Central R. R. Yard, Office and Ware Rooms,

No. 310 Jackson Street, - - AUGUSTA, GA.

---

**E. A. SHOLES & Co.,**

Successors to Frank Smyth,

Dealers in STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, RANGES, HEATERS,  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

And all kinds of

**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.**

SPECIALTY:

**ROOFING AND GUTTERING.**

924 Broad Street, Opposite Planters Hotel,

AUGUSTA, - - GEORGIA.

---

**M. HYAMS,**

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NEGOTIATOR OF LOANS,  
Agent Augusta (Ga.) Land Company.

Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad Company, Kansas,

**TEXAS LAND WARRANTS.**

W. J. RUTHERFORD'S CELEBRATED BRICKS,

PHOENIX MERCANTILE and COLLECTION ASSOCIATION,

No. 25 McIntosh Street, between Broad and Reynolds,

AUGUSTA, - - - GEORGIA.

W. E. SPEIR,  
**ARCHITECT,**

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS  
For Factories, Opera Houses, Residences, Villas, Cottages,  
Churches, Bridges, etc., etc.,

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

Office, No. 8 Law Range - - AUGUSTA, GA.

---

J. P. BONDURANT.

W. B. JOPLING,

W. B. LOWE, of Atlanta.

**BONDURANT, JOPLING & CO.,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**BRICKS,**

DeLaigle and Augusta Brick Yards,  
**AUGUSTA, - - GA.**  
Press Bricks a Specialty.

---

**F. A. BRAHE,**

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry.

STERLING AND PLATED WARE.

702 BROAD STREET,

**AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.**

---

**J. T. DENNING,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NUTS, Etc.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

**PURE CANDY,**

UNDER SUPERVISION OF

**GEO. F. LAMBACK,**

**AUGUSTA, - - - - - GEORGIA.**

HENRY L. ATWATER,

GENERAL AGENT

## Milburn Wagon Co.

For South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, N. Carolina, Florida.

Manager Southern Branch Milburn Wagon Co.,  
ATLANTA, GA.

---

## J. E. JOHNSON & CO., INSURANCE.

Office: Healy Building, Marietta Street,

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

L. MIMS, General Agent.

---

## MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.,

*W. A. HUFF - - - Proprietor.*

BOARD THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

---

WM. L. BAKER, President.  
JOSEPH G. BLOUNT, Vice-President.  
W. D. BIZZELL, Medical Director.

R. O. RANDALL, Secretary.  
H. M. EUSTIS, Assistant Secretary.  
CANDLER & THOMSON, Legal Advisers.

"BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS."

## PEOPLES MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

---

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITORY.

Office Corner Peachtree and Wall Streets, UP STAIRS.

A. C. BRUCE.

T. H. MORGAN,

# BRUCE & MORGAN,



Rooms 1, 2 and 3 Healey Building,

(CORNER PEACHTREE AND MARIETTA STREETS)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

We desire to call especial attention to the above card, as having the largest and most successful business in the South. The firm have increased their facilities for this year's work, and can give the best of references, among whom the Atlanta National Bank, Hon. Frank Little, Sparta, Georgia, J. O. Wynn, Macon, Georgia.

Among some of the most noted buildings erected under their supervision and designed by them, are the Young Men's Library Building, Governor's Mansion, residence of John H. James, that of Colonel John T. Grant, Henry Grady's exquisite new house, W. W. Austell's, Court House, Atlanta, Shorter College, at Rome, Moore & Marsh's Palace Store, Atlanta, and hundreds of others

Mr. Alexander Bruce, senior member of the firm, is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, an old and well known citizen of that city. No man stands higher for honesty of purpose and integrity of character, in Nashville than Mr. Alexander Bruce. To prove which, he has been selected as the architect to draw up the design and supervise the building of the famous "Watkin's Institute," in Nashville, which is a Young Men's Public Library. Mr. Sam. Watkins, a wealthy citizen of Nashville, died some months ago and left \$100,000 with which to erect this Library. The handsome old Fogg residence, on Church street, has been purchased for the site of the building, and the design turned over to Mr. Bruce, in proof of Nashville's appreciation of her former citizen. Mr. Bruce's many and warm friends in Nashville, were delighted that he got the plan. The firm of Bruce & Morgan have a *suite* of offices in Atlanta, whose walls are hung with the most exquisite designs of Churches, Masonic Temples, and Public Buildings of various kinds. The offices are crowded all day long with eager and admiring visitors. Mr. Bruce has been engaged for twenty years in the business, and thoroughly understands every department. He is more widely known than any architect in the South. The junior member of the firm, Mr. Morgan, is a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and studied architecture with Mr. Bruce in that city, and came with him to Atlanta. He too, is thoroughly accomplished in the art, having for years given close attention to it, and perfecting himself in all its details. Together they are a very popular firm, while *appreciative* Atlanta is proud of her two famous citizens.

# R. E. L. EVANS,

General Insurance Agent.

BROAD (CORNER 7TH STREET), Chris. Gray's Building, Augusta,  
Georgia

Representing First Class Companies.

FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia .....	\$1,312,270
CONTINENTAL, of New York .....	4,007,065
BRITISH AMERICA, of Canada .....	1,500,000
PROVIDENCE, WASHINGTON, of Providence, R. I. ....	890,503

Also, State Agent NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, of Boston, assets over \$16,000,000.

---

## RICHARD W. CONE,

# ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SANDERSVILLE, GA.

---

## GEORGE W. HOOPER,

*Attorney at Law,*

Opelika, - - - Alabama.





